Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LEGRO TOURIST SULTED BY ISTS RAN

APR 27 1941

Kraft Cheese On The Spot

HOLLYWOOD, April 24—(AN)—Because of the humiliation they suffered at the hands of the mother of Bob Burns, the famous radio and screen comedian, Mrs. Mable Lorenz, heading a group of women who have launched a boycott of the Kraft Cheese program upon which Burns appears.

According to Mrs. Lorenz, she and her guests, consisting of Carl Carlocks, stopped at the Burns home for a short visit while her relatives in Oklahoma. Inasmuch as Van Buren is but a short distance across the Arkansas river from Fort Smith, the stopping place of Cpl. George Morris, a member of the party and an employe of Bing Crosby's Linglin Stables and who knows Burns somewhat personally, by association with Bing, suggested that they drive over and visit the comedian's home which, by the way, is advertised for miles around in the vicinity as "Everybody Visit Bob Burns' Home and Get a Free Souvenir."

Upon their arrival at the place, a large white two-story dwelling, a white maid answered the door and inquired what they wanted. When told, she curtly asserted said, "Mrs. Burns (Burns' mother) does not allow Negroes to visit her home." Thereupon Harris explained that they were tourists from California and that he knew Mrs. Burns personally through Bing Crosby. The maid then said she would go in and explain to Mrs. Burns, but Mrs. Lorenz refused to accept second-handed possible insult and left the premises with her party astonished at such treatment accorded a figure in public life

APR 27 1941

[illegible] support," she said.

Upon returning home, she has appealed upon the city's powerful committees' group, her friends and civic organizations to begin an immediate boycott of Burns' pictures. He is a Paramount Studio contract feature player.

The Kraft Cheese program, which features both him and Crosby weekly via the ether waves, is also a definite object of this ban which is gaining momentum everywhere throughout the Angel City.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Arkansas Seeks To Improve Education

PINE BLUFF, Ark., July (ANP)—Arkansas is one of the Southern States which has not made the first move to comply with the United States Supreme Court edict in the Missouri case whereby States were declared responsible for giving all students equal training. Only effort to [illegible] has been on the part of the Committee on Negro Organization. This group sought officials of the State Department of Education who advised that a first step be made through asking the trustees of the State Negro land grant college at Pine Bluff to provide out of State scholarships for those students who wanted courses provided at the white University of Arkansas but not available to Negro students.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Radio Comedian Refuses to Be Party to Discriminating Negroes—Van Buren Home to Be Closed Race Not Admitted.

MAY 3 1941

LOS ANGELES, May 29—(ANP)—According to his own statement taken down word by word by Paul McGee, local newsman, Bob Burns is not a party to any discrimination shown colored folk at his home in Van Buren, Ark. Noticeably touched and with deep concern over Jim Crow treatment accorded Negro tourists, who recently visited his former home in Van Buren, Arkansas, Burns, nationally known radio, stage and screen comedian, on the heels of the report of discrimination, ordered the home closed if Negroes were not shown privileges given other groups.

In a conference with Leon Washington, local publisher and Herman Hill, representative of The Courier, last Wednesday, Burns stated that he had not lived in the home for 20 years and had not been back to Van Buren during that time. Since his departure from Van Buren, Burns said his father had remarried and it was his step-mother who had resorted to discriminatory practices against Negro tourists.

MAID BARRED DOOR

The incident gained national publicity a month ago when Mrs. Mable Lorenz, local beautician, and a party of friends last March 15, stopped at the Burns home, like other tourists, to be shown through the home and obtain souvenirs. Throughout a wide vicinity of the home numerous signs urged tourists to "visit Bob Burns' home and receive a souvenir."

Arriving at the home the colored party was met at the door by a white maid, who bluntly asked what they wanted, and denied their entrance with the remark, "Mrs. Burns does not allow Negroes to visit her home." When one of the tourists explained that they were from California and knew Bob Burns personally, the maid re-entered the house to explain to Mrs. Burns, but the group departed immediately.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bob Burns In Jim Crow Rap After Protest.

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—According to his own statement taken down word by word by Paul McGee, local newsman, Bob Burns is not a party to any discrimination shown colored at his home in Van Buren, Ark. Noticeably touched and with deep concern over Jim Crow treatment accorded Negro tourists, who recently visited his former home in Van Buren, Arkansas, Burns, nationally known radio, stage and screen comedian, on the heels of the report of discrimination, ordered the home closed if Negroes were not shown privileges given other groups.

In a conference with Leon Washington, local publisher and Herman Hill, representative of an eastern paper, last Wednesday, Burns stated that he had not lived in the home for 20 years and had not been back to Van Buren during that time. Since his departure from Van Buren, Burns said his father had remarried and it was his step-mother who had resorted to discriminatory practices against Negro tourists.

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With Burns' denial of ownership of the home and his order to "close" the home, boycott proceedings against his pictures now being released by Paramount studio were dropped. Other sponsors of the comedian who also would have become objects of the boycott, included the Kraft Cheese company.

In the nearly three hour visit by Burns in Washington's office he pointed out his liberal attitude towards Negroes, stating that he regarded Negroes among his best friends. "I grew up with colored people in Van Buren and it was from them that I learned the art and rhythm of playing the guitar," remarked the comedian.

During the World War, Burns was prominently identified with shows and entertainment committees organized to entertain Negro soldiers in various army camps of the South. At his large home, located in Canago Canyon, Burns employs colored help and maintains for them living [illegible] that are not equalled on the Coast.

Spurning offers of his personal manager and representatives of both the Kraft Cheese Company and the Paramount studio to make apologies for him, the witty comedian came alone and spoke for himself.

MAY 7 1941

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO SCHOLARSHIPS SOUGHT IN ARKANSAS

Proposal For State Money Submitted By Leaders

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 23.—A group of negro civic leaders and educators conferred Thursday with officials of the State Education Department on a proposal to get state money for scholarships to negro students seeking post-graduate or professional courses not available to them in Arkansas colleges.

The negro leaders agreed to make a survey [illegible] the type of [illegible] and to submit the [illegible] prospective beneficiaries for these courses to W. McCuiston, director of negro education in the State Department.

The survey will be made the basis for a request to Governor Adkins for an estimated $2000 to $3000 annually for negro scholarships.

It was said at the conference that the plan probably would prevent any future [illegible] entrance of negro students to the

OCT 24 1941

OCT 2 [illegible]

17-1941

The Daily Worker
New York. N. Y.

Trial Date Set in Frisco Jim Crow Restaurant Case

JAN 4 1941

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3.—Paul Robeson, Negro baritone champion of the "nobodies who are everybody" and eight others yesterday won the first round in a $22,500 damage suit against a jim-crow restaurant proprietor who refused to serve a meal to Robeson's party.

The Superior Court here set aside a cynical demurrer of Vanessi's Restaurant which denied that refusal to serve Robeson's party was discriminatory but was because "no tables were available."

The court ordered the case set down for trial in 10 days.

JAN 4 1941

FOLLOWED CONCERT

In Robeson's party on the evening of Jan. 12, after a highly successful concert in the San Francisco Opera House, included John Pittman, foreign editor of the San Francisco Peoples World; Lawrence Brown, Robeson's accompanist and Revels Cayton, a council official of the Maritime Union of the Pacific, all Negroes; and Clara Rockmore, who appeared in the concert with Robeson; Eugene Helmer, pianist; Merle Pittman, pianist, Ethel Cayton and Louise Bransten, all white

The white members of the party are also participating in the prosecution of the case against the jim crow restaurant.

PAUL ROBESON

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Civil Rights Law Upheld In California

Appellate Court Grants Judgment In Jim Crow Case

JAN 25 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (ANP)—The state district court of appeals here last week upheld the verdict granting a couple $100 damages each because they were refused services in a cafe in Oakland, June, 1938.

The decision, written by Justice Hmer Spence affirmed the damages awarded by Superior Judge S. V. Wagler and ruled that the California civil code grants "full and equal privileges" to all persons regardless of color, at hotels, retaurants and other public places and that "obviously it was intended that the law should include bars."

ROBESON SUES ALSO

The plaintiffs, Miss Ethel M. Evans, University of California research assitant, and Mack Bufford, Berkeley garage man, said they ordered a andwich and a Tom Collins apiece but were refgused service because of their color.

Fong Poy, the defendant, took the case on appeal. In a similar suit, Paul Robeson and eight others are suing for $22,500 damages alleging they were refused service in a cafe in San Francisco.

CALIFORNIA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SCORES HOTELS FOR BARRING JOE LOUIS

DEC 20 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18—Believers in fair play in this locale are still talking about Herb Caen, ace San Francisco columnist's caustic printed comments directed in Joe Louis' behalf against race prejudiced San Francisco hotel keepers.

According to Caen, when Louis boxed an exhibition in San Francisco last month, he and his party upon arrival, sought accommodations at several downtown hotels. Alas, all were "conveniently filled." Later the champion did find quarters at the Kit Carson Hotel on Mason street, downtown, for which the conduct of that hostelry's manager was warmly praised by the columnist.

DEC 20 1941

Going further, Caen pointed out that Louis' conduct was above reproach, his reputation that of a gentleman, and above all, he was risking his million-dollar crown.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Jim-Crow Eat Shops Pay Dearly

JAN 23 19

SAN FRANCISCO—Jim Crow lost some of its appeal to San Francisco restauranteurs this week when the district court of appeals in this city held California's civil code guarantees equal accommodations in restaurants to our people, affirmed damages of $100 each awarded by Superior Judge S. Victor Wagler to Miss Ethel Mae Evans, University of California research assistant, and Mack Bufford, Berkeley automobile dealer.

The decision, written by Justice Homer Spencer, has vital effect on the Jim Crow case in San Francisco superior court, wherein Joe Vannessi, North Beach restauranteur, is being sued for $22,500 for refusing entrance to Paul Robeson, world-famous baritone, three other Negroes, and four whites.

Two Los Angeles Negroes recently were awarded damages from a theatre which Jim Crowed them. The Oakland case was against Fong Poy, cafe owner. The original suit was for $3,000 damages for each of the two plaintiffs.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Coast Jim Crow Gets Setback As $200 Fine Is Upheld In Court

JAN 25 1941

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—(CNA)—Jim Crow lost some of its appeal to San Francisco restaurateurs this week when the District Court of Appeals in this city held California's civil code guarantees equal accommodations in restaurants to Negroes and affirmed damages of $100 each awarded by Superior Judge S. Victor Wagler to Miss Ethel Mae Evans, University of California research assistant, and Mack Bufford, Berkeley automobile dealer.

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RED CAPS SUE

CHICAGO, Ill.—Trial of a suit to collect $1,600,000 claimed by members of the International Brotherhood of Red Caps started here Monday in Federal Court before Judge Philip L. Sullivan.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Los Angeles School Jim Crow Denounced By Large Delegation

MAR 22 1941

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(CNA) The issue of Jim Crow in Los Angeles public schools was taken to the city electorate this week following a walkout by the board of education on a delegation protesting race bias.

Some 60 Negro and white persons denouncing the recent mock lynching of Negro students at Fremort High School indicated they would make the board's action in ignoring their protests a major issue in the forthcoming election of board of education members.

The delegation included represetnatives of Negro organizations, student groups and the recently formed Mothers and Citizens Commitee for Democracy in Education. MAR 22 1941

First speaking for the delegation was S. Moore, member of the National Negro Congress' legislative and civil rights committee, who told board members that students molested by white students had not received protection of the Fremont school administration, and that hoodlums responsible for the mock lynching, had the assistance of the school administration.

He asked the board to: 1. Conduct a competent investigation into the Fremont affair. 2. Call an immediate public hearing so that the public might hear the facts in the case.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

City Told Not Practice Bias

NOV 29 1941

Court of Appeals In Unanimous Decision On Controversy

PASADENA, Cal.—The city of Pasadena cannot exclude any group from its municipally-owned swimming pool or set aside particular days on which they may use it.

That was the essence of a unanimous opinion handed down by the District Court of Appeals Saturday in which it reversed a judgment rendered by Judge Clement D. Nye, from which an appeal had been made by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., attorney for Pasadena residents. NOV 29 1941

Sets Aside One Day

The decision was in the form of a reversal of Judge Nye's ruling that the plaintiffs represented by Mr. Griffith had sought the wrong remedy when they asked for a writ of mandamus. Judge Nye heard the evidence in the case in which it was brought out that Pasadena set aside one day, called International Day, for Negroes to use the Brookside swimming pool. They were barred from the pool on other occasions. NOV 29 1941

After the evidence had been presented, Judge Nye held that since the wrong remedy had been sought he was powerless to render a decision. The holding of the Appeals Court is to the direct effect that he should have rendered a decision on the evidence presented to him.

17-1941

D.C.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Jackson Overrules Law Group Decision

FEB 15 1941

An order to throw open the library of the District Bar Association in the District Court Building to "all members of the bar in good standing, without discrimination on account of race, creed, religion or sex," was issued this week by U.S. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson's ruling came after a recent decision on the part of the association officials, to bar Negro lawyers from using the facilities of the library, despite the fact it is located in a government building.

In his letter to the bar association, Mr. Jackson took the position there should be no discrimination in the use of the library, inasmuch as it was housed in a Federal building. In view of his order, members of the association must accept the decree or move the library to private property.

An emergency meeting of the board of directors of the association was called for Friday to consider Jackson's order. Francis W. Hill, Jr., president, who called the special meeting, refused to comment.

This meeting is a prelimiary to the session of the association itself, which will consider the racial question raised by H. I. Brown, well known local attorney, in a suit against the association because it barred him from the library.

FEB 15 1941

The association meets at the Mayflower Hotel next Monday night.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Last Minute Fight Fails To Keep 'James Crowe' Away From Inaugural

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Zero hour efforts by a committee of colored and white citizens to halt discrimination in the inaugural entertainment program, even to requesting Negro artists to withdraw, went for naught and the activities went along as per their jim crow schedule on Sunday and Monday.

The last ditch fights were staged on Friday, when 20 citizens, headed by Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard University professor and chairman of the committee on civic affairs of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, protested to the inaugural committee, and on Saturday.

SMITH, BROWN RAPPED

Approximately 100 civic-minded persons gathered in the Y. M. C. A., Saturday, and in a spirited session condemned Emory B. Smith for acting as chairman of the inaugural committee's committee on special entertainment; Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, who criticized the critics of the President's inaugural committee program, and Alfons Landa, white, executive assistant to the inaugural committee chairman, Joseph E. Davies.

It was at this session that a decision was made to ask the colored artists to withdraw their services, although some speakers warned against "embarrassing" them, and telegrams sent those to appear.

Those asked to withdraw included: The Southernaires, National Broadcasting quintet, the Golden Gate Quartet, Ann Wiggins Brown, star of the successful Du Bose Hayward play; Kenneth Spencer, basso of Los Angeles; Clyde Barrie, staff artist of Columbia Broadcasting; Louis Vaughn Jones, violinist and instructor of violin at Howard University, and Carrol Brice, contralto and soloist of St. George's Episcopal Church, New York.

Prior to this meeting, the United States Government Employees and the National Negro Council adopted a resolution at a meeting in the Garnet Patterson Junior High school commending the inaugural committee for its recognition of "all District citizens regardless of race, creed and color."

Mr. Smith had emphatically declared that the Monday night musicale was not jim-crow and that Mrs. Roosevelt and members of her family would attend. He condemned the criticism of plans for the musicale and urged all colored citizens to support the entire inaugural program.

RED TAINT HINTED

At the meeting in the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Brown, whose support of the original program was roundly scored by Dr. Wilkerson and others, declined to serve on a subcommittee of the organized effort to eliminate discrimination, and declared:

"I am opposed to any action which is subversive in character and designed to interfere with plans of the President's inaugural committee."

His statement was doubtless inspired by the reports that the protests were inspired by Communists, despite the character of its membership. The group opposing the program styled itself the Emergency Committee on Inaugural Jim Crowism and had representatives from more than a score of organizations.

The committee came into being because the general inaugural committee, together with about 28 sub-committees, "had only about two or three colored persons scattered about." Emphasis was placed on the fact that there was a special all-Negro committee. The official inaugural program listed it as "Committee on Special Entertainment (Colored)."

EVERYTHING "SPECIAL"

Attention was also called to the pre-inaugural gala on Sunday evening in Constitution Hall, where Negroes feared either exclusion or segregation.

The special musical by Negro artists on Monday night, arranged by the special committee for Negroes, was not listed in the inaugural program, was another observation made.

Other criticisms made by the emergency committee were: That there was a special tour for colored visitors to points of interest on Sunday afternoon, arranged by the special committee, which was followed by a special tea at the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.

The delegation which conferred with Mr. Landa, executive assistant, on Friday, was told that no racial division was planned in various activities.

THEY WANTED TO KNOW

Specifically, the group wanted to know whether there was any division between colored and white persons at the entertainment scheduled for the Departmental Auditorium, Monday night; whether colored persons could buy tickets to the inaugural gala at Constitution Hall; whether any colored persons would attend the Electoral College dinner, Sunday night, and whether any colored persons had been invited to the White House tea on Monday afternoon.

Mr. Landa told his questioners there was no discrimination in the seating arrangements for the departmental auditorium program, that he knew of no restriction against colored persons buying tickets for the gala, that colored guests were invited to the Electoral College dinner.

No answer was given to the query about the White House tea, but inaugural committee officials had stated earlier that such matters were left up to the White House.

Mr. Smith took responsibility for the arrangements and told the delegation that blame for them should be placed upon him and not upon the inaugural committee.

SMITH COMMENDED

In a statement authorized by Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador and chairman of the inaugural committee, Mr. Smith was referred to as a "splendid colored citizen and a prominent District Attorney." It added that Mr. and Mrs. Davies, along with other members of the inaugural committee, planned to participate "in this perfectly magnificent concert, which is

being held under the auspices of the colored citizens of the District."

Among the speakers at Saturday's meeting who denounced the straight-jacket discriminatory inaugural plans were: Dr. Amanda Gray Hilyer, Belford V. Lawson, the Rev. Arthur Gray, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, who presided; Mrs. Gertrude Stone, W. Robert Ming, Jr., Howard law professor, and Ulysses Simpson Tate.

Several persons who declared that they did not know their names were being used in connection with a jim-crow committee included: Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the District N. A. A. C. P.; James M. Nabritt, Howard University executive and law professor, and Dr. Scott.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Members of the emergency committee and organizations represented include:

Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president of Washington Council; John P. Davis, executive secretary; Ulysses S. Tate, Dr. Wilkerson, and Bertha Blair, all of National Negro Congress: Marian Briggs, administrative secretary, American Peace Mobilization; Charles H. Houston, attorney; Thelma Dale, president of Washington Negro Youth Federation; Joseph Cadden, executive secretary, American Youth Congress; James Harris, business agent, United Cafeteria Workers, Local 471; Eugena Davidson, administrator, and Mrs. Roberta C. Hastie, New Negro Alliance; W. R. Ming; David Kadane, Civil Liberties Committee, Washington Lawyers' Guild; Rev. Owen A. Knox, chairman of National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; George Rycraw, Washington Industrial Union Council; Jack Zuker, Kermit Woodward, United Shoe Workers; Hugh Miller, Washington Committee for Democratic Action; M. N. Kermnitz, excutive secretary, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Shirley Mislove, Women's Trade Union League; Prof. W. A. Hunton, Howard University Teachers' Union; Morris Tepping, Washington Youth Council; George Goodman, executive secretary, Washington Urban League; Dr. Charles Edward Russell, and Sarah V. Montgomery, executive secretary, Washington Peace Mobilization.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXTENDS LILY WHITE CONTEST TO RACE GIRLS

MAR 8 1941

Nature Of Prize For Colored Winner Is Not Determined

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Forced to make some sort of arrangement to care for colored participants, the blue noses of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who refused to let Marian Anderson sing in Constitution hall, have now promised to consider a plan for extension of their annual Good Citizenship pilgrimage to girl seniors in local high schools.

MAR 8 1941

Previously, the Daughters of the American Revolution restricted this contest based on good citizenship to white high school seniors, which brought to the capital annually the cream of the high school crop to receive awards.

However, the local body gave Mrs. Velma Williams, member of the school board, to understand that when Mrs. Roscoe Byrnes, national chairman, comes to Washington for the Daughters of the American Revolution congress in April, there will be a discussion of the proposal for the extension.

The colored winner would be given some kind of an award, while the white high schools would send their number-one good citizen to be honored with other girls qualifying from the 48 states.

Mrs. Williams told her fellow committee members that she is particularly eager that Negro girls be given recognition in this contest since it is based on the principle of good citizenship.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Groups Aroused Over Jim-Crow At President's Inaugural Today

JAN 20 1941

Protest Sent to FDR by Noted Negro Personages; Meeting Held at Capital

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 19.—Close to one hundred people representing every walk of life in Washington gathered at the Y.M.C.A. in answer to the call of Professor Doxey A. Wilkerson of the Emergency Committee on Inaugural Jim-Crowism to protest the arrangement to Jim Crow Negroes at President Roosevelt's celebration.

JAN 20 1941

One civic leader after another arose to state that he voted for Rosevelt believing his promises of friendship to the Negro, but this Jim Crow inaugural, coming on top of a whole series of undemocratic actions against Negroes in the defense program has opened their eyes to the reactionary character of the Roosevelt Administration in a call to all "fair minded citizens of Washington and the Nation."

Among those who joined in the denunciation were representatives of more than 30 religious, fraternal, civic, trade union and social organizations in the District of Columbia.

A statement issued by this gathering declared "this travesty upon democracy, together with the whole Jim Crow system, of which it is but a symbol, must be cast out of our national life. Discrimination against any group in America rebounds to the detriment of all Americans. Realization of this truth is vitally necessary during this period of national peril. Having made clear our disapproval of this inaugural discrimination, then let us get to work to end Jim Crowism in the nation's capitol."

The district Communist Party, in the struggle against Jim Crowism and the undemocratic practices of the Roosevelt Administration which is part of its whole drive towards war and Fascism, has arranged a meeting with James Ford, as speaker, Friday, Jan. 24, at Murray Casino. 920 You Street. N.W.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

LIFTS BAN ON NEGROES

FEB 13 1941

Jackson Revokes Discrimination by Capital Bar Association

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 (UP)—Attorney General Jackson commemorated today the birthday of The Great Emancipator by outlawing discrimination against Negro members of the bar at the District Court Building here.

His order was prompted by a dispute over the refusal by the District of Columbia Bar Association to admit Negro members into its organization and to permit them to use library facilities in the Federal Building.

Asserting his jurisdiction over the rooms, Mr. Jackson said there should be no discrimination against members of the bar, regardless of color.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

MacLeish Improves Librarians' Lot

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Conditions in the Library of Congress, which had not been so good according to some of the workers, are beginning to show a gradual improvement [illegible] direction of Archibald MacLeish, who succeeded Dr. Putnam as librarian a year or so ago.

More colored workers have been added in several divisions, with plenty of work ahead for them.

The introduction of an efficiency expert has speeded up the work considerably and has brought a new system which promises to work to the satisfaction of all concerned.

One worker says he is particularly pleased with the regularity of the hours the workers put in. Prior to the introduction of the system, workers come in at 8 or 8:30 and worked late in the evenings. Now, the entire staff is on a regular hour basis with schedules arranged t the satisfaction of the entire personnel.

"It is just like a raise in pay," this worker said, "you know what hours you put in and there is no more of that terrible overtime, for which we got no pay. Of course, there is pl[illegible] work [illegible] under the new system, but everybody feels that it is for the best and they are gradually showing their appreciation of it."

At one time when, Dr. Ma[illegible]leish first took over, there was considerable agitation among a few disgruntled workers, who took every opportunity to worry the librarian. However, these differences soon were ironed out and now under Dr. MacLeish's administration, working conditions are better than ever.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Students Protest Race Bias In Capital

JAN 21 1941

PHILADELPHIA.—(ANP)—Six hundred girls about to get their high school diplomas from the South Philadelphia high school, took time out last week to draw up a petition condemning the anti-Negro discrimination rampant in the nation's capital.

Because of this discrimination, Negro students of the school must abstain from making a trip with their white classmates every year. Both white and Negro girls get along together here, but when they reach the capital of their nation, they found that hotels would not accept Negroes. Either Negro girls would have to stop separately, or that they do not go, or that both white and Negroes remain at home.

The white girls went this year, but when they returned, they asked what they could do to remedy the situation. The result is a resolution which was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and the house of representatives committee on the District of Columbia, asking that they "Explore the possibility of correcting this undemocratic situation in the capital [illegible] greatest democracy."

Miss Gertrude Bergman, teacher and sponsor of the Current Events club, also signed the resolution.

17-1941 D.C.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Constitution Hall Bars Race Citizens Through "Trickery"

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Charlie Chaplin delivered his famous brotherhood appeal against racial discrimination Sunday night at the inaugural concert, but because of the traditional "jim crow" policy of Constitution Hall, no Negroes heard him. The appeal taken from his moving picture, "The Great Dictator" was one of the high points of the inauguration "musical."

Although sponsors of the concert declared that no discrimination was practiced in the sale of tickets, residents of Washington were certain that the usual segregation would prevtail in the building.

AN ODD TWIST

WASHINGTON, (ANP) — Constitutional Hall, the home of the DAR, remembered chiefly as the place where Marian Anderson couldn't sing, had a colored group on its stage when the Golden Gate quartet sang there honoring the presidential inauguration.

Officials apprised of the engagement said the DAR had nothing to do with it, since it was the President's party, and they would not interfere.

Last year, the use of Constitution Hall was denied to Marian Anderson, famous contralto, by the Daughters of the American Revolution, who own the building. This action on the part of the DAR caused a furore throughout the country, and several dramatic incidents, such as the appearance of Miss Anderson on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial, and the resignation of Mrs. Roosevelt from the organization, resulted.

Mrs. Edwin Watson, arranged the program Sunday, stated that there was no discrimination against Negroes. All who applied for tickets were sold them, she stated.

Alfons B. Lands, an assistant to Chairman Joseph E. Davis, of the Inaugural Committee, announced to a group that there would be no segregation at the concert. His announcement made Saturday, came too late as all the seats had been sold two weeks before.

A spokesman for the National Negro Congress stated that in the absence of any statement to the contrary, Negroes assumed that no change in policy would be in effect. Resolutions of protest were being prepared, and would be sent to President Roosevelt by the Congress, it was learned.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Citizens Differ on Part of Race During Inaugural

JAN 25 1941

Divergent opinions were given by Washingtonians this week when asked concerning their reaction toward the participation of the Negro in the inaugural activities. While some commended the program others condemned the setting up of an all-Negro committee. The views of some follow:

The Rev. R. W. Brooks, pastor of the Lincoln Congregational Temple, asserted:

"My reactions to the musical program arranged by the Negro Committee for the Inauguration follow:

"Anything less than a united front during the inaugural exercises of that history making occasion, was not in keeping with the spirit of America at this hour, or the desires of our great President whom we delight to honor.

"Because of some unfortunate inadevertence, or by design, or some deliberate scheme, we as loyal Americans were maneuvered into the shameful position of an after-thought.

JAN 25 1941

"Divisiveness by implication or deed plays into the hands of our enemies both within and without. America must close ranks as one people, one brotherhood, if we are to resist successfully the propaganda of Europe's total war."

Treatment Was Liberal

"I received an invitation to activities connected with the inaugural," declared Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Youth official, "but I did not attend because I was not well.

"I am told that colored persons who sat on the platform during various exercises were integrated into the entire program. Some were in the distinguished section of the platform. I have also been informed that a detachment of colored troops escorted General Marshall, Army chief of staff, in the parade. The affairs at the White House were also attended by colored persons.

"I have no criticism of the consideration we received. As far as my knowledge and as far as reports from those who actually attended the various affairs, the treatment was as liberal as could be expected."

We're Part of Set-up

A. S. Pinkett, attorney and former president of the local NAACP, regarding the "colored" committee:

"I think at this time in a democratic country we ought to be lending ourselves to democratic ideals and tabooing those things looking in other directions. I do not think that we will accomplish any good by lending ourselves to a jim-crow set-up.

"It is my conviction that at this time we should avail ourselves of all the instrumentalities at our disposal to stress upon the white citizenry that we are in reality a part of this democratic set-up. We cannot do anything by accepting jim-crow assignments."

"Sic Semper Democratibus"

"Sic semper Democratibus," was the expression of Perry W. Howard, national committeeman from Mississippi, regarding the participation of Negroes in the inaugural activities. Translated it means "always a Democrat."

"There was no Negro participation in the inaugural," he declared, "and the Democrats treated us just as they always do, had a few in the backyard on Monday night. I did not expect any consideration from them and I did not see any."

Wants Business in Lead

Jefferson R. Coage, former Republican District recorder of deeds, asserted:

"I don't believe in third terms and I fought against Mr. Roosevelt, although I will support him as my President. However, I don't see why I should have gone out and thrown up my hat just because he was elected. I didn't attend any of the affairs.

"Many people were pulling for him because they had WPA jobs. I am no New Dealer. I want to see the business men get hold of this country and take so many people off the Government payroll and give them jobs in private industry.

JAN 25 1941

Lessons to Be Learned

"There are lessons to be learned from the protest over inaugural jim crowism," asserted Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard University professor and chairman of the civic affairs committee of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress.

"First, Washington Negroes do not intend continually to accept insults in the spirit of sweet and patient meliorism.

"Two, many progressive white groups in our community are ready upon instant notice to give support to Negroes in their fight against racial discrimination.

"Third, there still are Uncle Toms who would sabotage the interests of their group in order to curry the favor of Mr. Man, but their role is becoming increasingly clear.

"Let us hope that we all—including our public officials and their Uncle Toms—may learn these several lessons."

Missed Their Bus

Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the District N.A.A.C.P., and president of the Georgetown Civic Association, in the outset voiced criticism to a special committee of colored persons.

"It hurt me to see," he said, "the group carried in the official program as 'Colored.' The Negro has himself to blame for an opportunity toward uplifting the race and then failing to respond.

"Monday night's program was excellent, but it would have been so much better had the announcement in the augural program made no reference to colored persons as promoters."

Dr. Marshall also declared that tickets to the musicale were plentiful, but not to colored persons. High government executives or friends of Congress seemed to monopolize the tickets, he stated.

"I consider Edgar Brown who was quoted in the daily press that we approved of the special jim-crow committee and Emory Smith who asked for the 'special' committee as fifth columnists of the race," Dr. Marshall added. He said his name had no business on that committee as he wasn't asked at the time to become a member of a special "jim crow" committee.

Mrs. Williams Walks Out

Refusing to be photographed with the group and withdrawing from the committee, Mrs. Velma Williams, member of the Board of Education of the District, walked out of the final meeting last Saturday. She said she didn't know in advance what she was going into and did not want to be identified with it.

James Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, told the Tribune that he had been away to Texas and had just returned and was not acquainted with what the committee had planned. He said if he had contributed to the deliberations of the committee, he would have opposed anything smacking of "jim-crowism."

Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, and Harry S. McAlpin, of the celebrated McAlpin Dismissal Case, treasurer and secretary of the special committee, respectively, disavowed any knowledge of what the committee was doing, stating they had not functioned in their respective offices and had not attended any meetings, except probably the first one.

Edgar Brown, an administrative assistant in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and president of the United Federation of Government Employees, came in for his share of criticism for announcing through the daily press his approval of the Smith jim-crow committee, and for presenting to the press resolutions passed by the Federation, who condemning the opposition groups and endorsing all that the Smith committee had done.

The committee on special activities was likewise endorsed by Col. West A. Hamilton, member of the Board of Education; Woosley W. Hall, former president of the Federation of Civic Association, and for Col. Howard D. Queen, present head of the Federation, who condemned

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lawyers Oppose 'Lily-White' Washington Bar Members

MAR 1 1941

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Slapping back at the white District Bar Association which recently voted to keep its lily-white policy of 71 years standing, the Washington Bar Association, composed of colored attorneys, unanimously adopted a resolution on Thursday to oppose the appointment of anyof its members to a position on the bench.

The resolution, offered by Perry W. Howard, also provided for the appointment of a vigilance committee of five to be on the alert if any members of the white association should be considered for certain high posts.

MAR 1 1941

VIGILANTES NAMED

Henry Lincoln Johnson Jr., president of the group, appointed the following vigilantes: Mr. Howard, James G. Tyson, former Judge James A. Cobb, Thurman Dodson, and George A. Parker.

The colored attorneys adopted another resolution presented by Mr. Parker which provides that they vigorously oppose selection of any members of the white association for membership on any committee having official status or connection with the court.

These actions grew out of the denial of the use of the District Bar Association library to colored lawyers which resulted in U.S. Attorney-General R. H. Jackson ordering it to get out of the District Court building by April 1.

made available to all members of the bar "without discrimination on account of race, color, religion or sex."

FEB 21 1941

Colored attorneys have long been working to break down the library handicap. Judges who have recognized the handicap often have sent for books needed by Negro trial lawyers.

Last year, Huver L. Brown, a colored lawyer, filed a formal complaint charging that the ban was unconstitutional, only to lose the case. However, it brought attention to the situation and as a result Jackson issued the order eliminating a closed library for whites only in the District Court building.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

United States Attorney General Ends Library Discrimination

FEB 20 1941

FOR YEARS colored members of the District of Columbia bar have been unable to use the facilities of the legal library in the Federal Building. This prohibition was enforced in the following manner: The library facilities were available only to members of the District of Columbia Bar Association, and colored lawyers were not allowed to be members of the association.

Last week — on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday — Attorney General Jackson outlawed discrimination against colored lawyers in the use of the library facilities, and issued an order that in the future there should be no discrimination against members of the bar, regardless of color.

FEB 20 1941

The Attorney General's forthright action points the way to the elimination of similar restrictions in other government buildings, bureaus and departments in the nation's capital. Two elements are necessary: (1) that those affected will have the courage to make vigorous and intelligent protest; and (2) that those officials having the power to act will have the courage to do so.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ATTORNEY GENERAL ORDERS LAW LIBRARY OPEN TO NEGROES

FEB 21 1941

WASHINGTON. (ANP). — Attorney-General Robert Jackson last week waned the District Bar association, white, that its library's closed doors were to be opened to Negro lawyers beginning April 1.

Mr. Jackson acted after the bar association last December had rejected a compromise giving Negroes the use of separate rooms in the U. S. District Court building, where the library is located. The bar association, immediate'y upon receiving Jackson's orders, called a meeting of its board of directors

Mr. Jackson wrote President Francis W. Hill of the bar association that the association's courthouse space and facilities must be

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Move Rather Than Let Negroes Use Library

MAR 2 - 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP—Showing contempt for the order of the attorney general that they must admit Negroes to the use of the library of the District Bar association as long as that association uses the rooms of the municipal court, the association has instructed its committee to obtain rooms elsewhere.

Given by the attorney general until April 1 to comply with his order, which would become effective of that date, the association plans to leave the building where it now maintains quarters and will move out rather than permit Negroes the use of the books of the library.

Former Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal at the last meeting of the association attempted to introduce a resolution permitting Negroes the privilege of using the books of the library in the present quarters, but Atty. Fred Stohlman, presiding, ruled the motion out of order.

Not only had Negroes been barred from membership in the association and from using the books of the library, but women as well had been under the ban of the organization.

In the same meeting which saw the action recorded above, the association went on record removing the barrier against women and now they may become members of the association for the first time in the history of that organization.

vides:

JUN

"(A) Within the District of Columbia, no person shall deny the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any place of public accommodation or public conveyance to any person on account of race, creed or color, or for any other reason not applicable alike to persons in general.

"(B) No person shall publish any order, notice or advertisement reasonably calculated to prevent or discourage the patronage or custom of persons of any race, color or creed."

Penalty for violation of the proposed law is a fine of not less than $100 or more than $00, to be recovered by the person aggrieved thereby or by his assignee, in a civil action in the municipal court of the District of Columbia; and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the police court and subject to a fine of from $$10 to $100, or be imprisoned for not less than ten days nor more than one hundred days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

JUN 7 1941

The bill has been referred to the District Committee of the United States Senate, and Negroes throughout the country are urged to let these members know that they heartily endorse this measure.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Senator Smathers Has Bill To End Jim Crow In D. C.

Hon. William H. Smathers, junior United States Senator from New Jersey, has introduced Senate Bill 1456 to end jim crowism in places of public accommodation in the District of Columbia. The bill pro-

1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Lloyd Gaines Still Missing Despite Years

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The disappearance and present whereabouts of Lloyd Gaines, Lincoln University student whose case against the State of Missouri for equal educational opportunities reached the Supreme Court remains a mystery despite the passing of several years.

The NAACP is still seeking to locate Gaines and will welcome any information as to his whereabouts.

17-1941

D.C.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Plan For Inaugural Draws Protest

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17. — Announcement by the Presidential Inaugural Committee that a Jim Crow musical has been arranged for the "special entertainment" of Negro citizens on inauguration day has brought forth widespread indignation amongst the Negro people in the Capital.

In a statement issued by Professor Doxey Wilkerson, chairman on civil affairs of the National Negro Congress, calling for protest action against the brazen insult, he said: **"for government discrimination in the Army, Navy and the national defense industries to be followed now, by similar Jim Crowism in the inaugural celebration, is simply too much to accept without vigorous protest.**

"Representatives of many organized groups have expressed the desire to get together and do something. To this end, the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress has taken the following steps:

"1—An appointment has been arranged with an official of the Inaugural Committee.

"2—A conference of all interested labor and civil organizations to decide upon further action to be called at the YMCA Saturday at 4 P.M. "Let us give sober consideration to the implications of this affair. Then let us act with vigor," Dr. Wilkerson added.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Stadium Opened; Negroes Barred

FEB 8 1941

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — They opened a fine new sports arena here last week, a $700,000 institution, called the Uline sports arena. On Tuesday night, the grand opening featured the "Ice-capades" and many colored folk wanted to lay their good dollars on the line to see the show, but the management politely informed them, "We don't know what the exact policy on admitting Negroes is going to be, but surely we aren't letting them in on opening night. You know there will be hundreds of white people in full dress and we are not permitting colored people to attend the opening."

As one wag put it, "Before he pays for that darned ice house, Mr. Uline will be darned glad to let anyone in there."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

JAN 25 1941

Nero Fiddled

JAN 25 1941

Washingtonians are holding their noses this week, after receiving odoriferous announcements that their invitations to serve on an "inaugural committee" meant a jim-crow committee.

In situations like this, it is difficult ofttimes to learn whether the President's advisers or "certain gentlemen among us seeking the limelight" are at fault.

The rule in such cases is so simple and usually so thoroughly understood that capital citizens of standing will endorse Congressman Arthur Mitchell's stand not to serve if invited.

Six months ago the AFRO, "viewing with alarm" the collapse of France and bombing of Britain, questioned whether this country was far enough advanced in its defense program to enjoy the luxury of a Presidential campaign and election.

With Germany's spring offensive only a short while away, we doubt the wisdom of what can be termed a war-time inauguration celebration.

After all, one day is one day. If we are one hour late in being ready for Hitler when he comes, it may mean defeat and suffering for millions of our people.

We may yet rue, as a national tragedy, our government's delay in declaring a national emergency that would put this country on a war-time basis.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

White Law Library Won't Admit Negroes; Must Quit Courthouse

FEB 22 1941

While democracy is being stressed and the cry is made for America's unity in the face of threats from the totalitarian powers, the District Bar Association on Monday night voted to move its law library from the District Court Building rather than permit its use by colored members of the legal fraternity.

By adhering to its un-American policy, the association must vacate the building and obtain new quarters by April. The order to open its doors to all races regardless of color or get out was issued to the organization last week by Attorney General Robert H. Jackson.

While maintaining closed doors to Negroes, the group, after heated discussion, decided to admit women for the first time in its seventy years of existence.

The Attorney General's order has its outgrowth in a suit filed back in 1939 by Huver I. Brown local attorney, who questioned the right of a private association to maintain offices in a publicly taxed building from which members of the race were barred.

This suit, now pending in the Court of Appeals, was passed up for decision by the District Court. It was taken to the appelate court by Mr. Brown and his attorney of record, James (Pete) Tyson, when the District Court failed to act.

FEB 22 1941

After numerous run-arounds and attempts to discourage them, the two bar members carried their case through to the Attorney General's recent order.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

ADMIT NEGROES TO D. C. BAR; WHITES LEAVE

To Seek Rooms Elsewhere

MAR 2 1941

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Showing contempt for the order of the attorney general that they must admit Negroes to the use of the library of the District Bar association as long as that association uses the rooms of the municipal court, the association has instructed its committee to obtain rooms elsewhere. Given by the attorney general until April 1 to comply with his order, which would become effective of that date, the association plans to leave the building where it now maintains quarters and will move out rather than permit Negroes the use of the books of the library.

Former Corporation Counsel Elwood Seal at the last meeting of the association attempted to introduce a resolution permitting Negroes the privilege of using the books of the library in the present quarters, but Atty. Fred Stohlman, presiding, ruled the motion out of order.

MAR 2 1941

Women Under Ban

Not only had Negroes been barred from membership in the association and from using the books of the library, but women as well had been under the ban of the organization.

In the same meeting which saw the action recorded above, the association went on record removing the barrier against women and now they may become members of the association for the first time in the history of that organization.

Negroes while the organization was using a public building for private purposes.

The effort to have Negroes use the books of the library was brought to public attention last year when Huver I. Brown, a local colored attorney, entered suit against the organization for bar-

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

White District Bar Library Still Closed To Colored Lawyers

JAN 25 1941

Despite warnings that its library may be ejected from rent-free quarters in the District courthouse at the end of January because of two suits pending because of its discriminatory policy, the white District Bar Association in a meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, last week, refused again to admit colored lawyers to its books.

The association and the U.S. Attorney General, who controls the courthouse, are defendents in a suit now before the U. S. Court of Appeals, brought by Huver I. Brown, local attorney, asking that they be made to show cause why the group is permitted to keep its library in the public courthouse.

The Attorney General's office has indicated that it feels loath to go before the Court of Appeals to defend the association's right to operate a private library in the courthouse, the white barristers were told by William E. Richardson, chairman of the committee on extension of library privileges. As the defendants must file an answer to the suit by February 1, the association may be required to move its books by them, it was asserted.

The cost of renting 5,000 feet of office space in a private building for the library would cast Continued from (Niles 2) .. ... about $10,000 annually, and the moving of the 26,000 books valued at about $100,000, would cost $4,000, it is estimated. However, it was reported that no suitable quarters in a private building have been found.

Plan Voted Down

JAN 25 1941

Mr. Richardson, in asking the discharge of his committee, told of a meeting with a member of the Attorney General's staff in regard to admitting colored lawyers to the library which was voted down at the last meeting of the association. Mr. Brown's suit, it was stated, would have been dropped had the proposal been accepted.

Unanimous consent to reconsider the entire matter of accepting other than white attorneys as members was sought by Richard E. Wellman, but several members objected.

The second suit aimed at ousting the library from the courthouse was filed by James L. Laughlin, white, and is pending in the U. S. District Court. In December, he filed a petition for issuance of a writ of quo warrante, which would require the association to show by what authority its library occupies the quarters.

Mr. Laughlin has condemned the association for exercising racial discrimination by forbidding access to the library to colored lawyers.

An amendment to the by-laws to admit women attorneys on the same terms as men was favorably recommended to the association by a committee on that subject. The amendment will be voted upon at the February meeting.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Whites To Aid Race Boycott On Grocery

MAY 29 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several white delegates attending a meeting of the Industrial Union Council, last week, suggested that members of their race who trade with Safeway Stores write to officials of the grocery chain and say they would stage a boycott unless the management changed its discriminatory policy toward Negroes.

The suggestion followed the unanimous adoption by the bi-racial council of a resolution supporting the New Negro Alliance and allied organizations in the conduct of a picket line in front of the Safeway store at Fourteenth and P streets, Northwest.

The line was established several weeks ago when chain officials refused to hire a proportionate number of colored clerks. The resolution was offered by C. A. Cornish, a trustee of the council.

MAY 29 1941

Photographs are being taken of the few Negroes who cross the picket line and enter the store, it was said. It wa intimated that these photos might be published so that the line crashers might be known.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Colored Must Share $65,000 Deficit, 1942

MAY 31 1941

Rule Refusing Race Service Still Upheld

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Although colored citizens are denied service in the Senate and House restaurants, as federal taxpayers they will have to share a deficit of $65,000 in the operation of these two capitol restaurants.

The 1942 legislative appropriation bill carries an item of $35,1 000 for repairs, improvements, equipment and supplies for Senate kitchens and restaurants, and an item of $30,000 for the House restaurant.

DEFICIT SHOWN

Testimony of David Lynn, architect of the capitol, under whose control the House restaurant has been since October 1, shows a deficit of $9,020 in the period from that date to March 1.

Mr. Lynn testified that the expenses of the House restaurant for the period from July 1 to March 1 exceeded the receipts by $18,195.71.

COLORED BARRED

MAY 31 1941

Colored persons are barred from service in the House restaurant under the subterfuge that it is operated solely for members of the House and their employees. A part of the House restaurant is set off for the general public and anybody may be served in it except colored persons.

The rule denying service to colored persons was put into effect when former Representative Lindsay C. Warren, of North Carolina, who is now the Comptroller General of the United States was chairman of the House Rules Committee and had control of the House restaurant.

Service was refused Morris Lewis, secretary of former Representative Oscar DePriest, and his son, Morris Lewis, Jr. A special House committee investigated to find out under what authority the order had been issued, but the majority report upheld Mr. Warren.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Southern Pressure Against Adoption Of Anti-Segregation Plan In U. S. Office

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Waves of righteous Southern indignation continue to beat about the heads of those who favor the adoption of the Martin F. Carpenter plan to abolish segregation in the United States Employment Service.

Latest and most significant development is the tacid approval of Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board of the continuance of segregation.

Altmeyer was asked by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to explain the item in the Daily Press Digest, organ for the Social Security Board, giving publicity to a reported statement by him that he was not in favor of integrating Negroes into the USES in the maner proposed by the Carpenter reorganization plan.

Altmeyer's reply, while avoiding a direct answer to the question, showed a distinct bias in favor of continued segregation, which, in view of his position as chairman of the SSB, is a definite and disheartening indication of the power of the Negro-Hating South in goverment offices.

His attitude is revealed by section of his letter which says:

"I stated (before the sub-committee on the House Committee on Appropriations) that the reorganization would not change the present arrangement so far as race is concerned; in other words that white persons would continue to be interviewed by white persons and that white employes would continue to be supervised by white persons

"I also stated that as regards waiting room facilities this would be worked out in a satisfactory manner"

The reorganization plan as originally drafted would have set up the staff on the basis of qualification and ability and where Negroes were qualified to fill supervisory positions they would do so. Also there was to be no distinction as to interviewers on the basis of race.

The first bombshell exploded when a pamphlet anonymously written, was circulated in government offices urging opposition to this plan in which the race issue is only accidental.

The Carpenter anti-segregation plan was aimed at increasing the efficiency of government offices throughout the country.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Chairman Of Social Security Board Said To Favor Jim Crow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Blatant statements favoring segregation in the government Employment Service offices are still being issued here. MAY 31 1941

The latest one to come to the attention of the NAACP which is urging adoption of the "'Carpenter Plan", to abolish discrimination, is from an item circulated by the informational service of the Social Security Board in a pamphlet called "Daily Press Diges."

17-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

D.C.

WASHINGTONIANS DISAGREE OVER SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THIRD TERM INAUGURATION

Doxey Wilkerson Said Separate Musical Affair Was 'Typical of American Democracy"; Protest Meetings Held

JAN 24 1941

By Frederick S. Weaver

WASHINGTON. — The withdrawal of Negroes from the "Special Committee on Negro Entertainment," and the refusal of many to serve in connection with the inauguration, put a damper on the activities of Emory B. Smith, local minister-lawyer, who is acting as chairman of the jim-crow side show of the inauguration.

Heading a delegation from the National Negro Congress sent to protest the setting up of this special committee, Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, of Howard university, termed the affair "typical of American Democracy" and called upon Joseph Davise, chairman of the general committee, to call the jim-crow program off.

Oppose Group

Opposition to the group came when it was learned that no Negroes were to be admitted to Constitution Hall to the white musical, but that the special committee would sponsor a colored musical the following night, with Negro artists, at the Government Auditorium. None of the members of the "special committee" were given invitations to the inauguration at the Capitol, though a few obtained one from other sources.

Criticizes Committee

Of those criticising the special committee, the most bitter was Dr C Herbert Marshall, pesident of the local branch of the N.A.A.C.P., and president of the Georgetown Civic Association.

In stating that he was retiring, Dr Marshall berated in no uncertain terms Edgar Brown and Emory B. Smith, who allegedly condoned the setting up of the committee. "They should," he asserted, be taken into the middle of the ocean, hung up on a derrick and permit me to cut the rope.

Demonstrating her resentment, Mrs. Velma Williams, member of the Board of Education, walked out of the final meeting after refusing to be photographed with the group. Harry S McAlpin of the celebrated Dismissal Case, was elected secretary of the group, but refused to serve and wouldn't attend the meetings. Dr. Jas. Nabrit, sec., of Howard university, listed as a member of the committee, told the press that he had been in Texas for several days, and had just returned. He knew nothing about the committee arrangements, he said, but was opposed to jim-crowism in any form.

Nathan A. Dobbins, president of the Terrell Bar Association, said he agreed with the stand of the Negro Congress. "I have never attended any of the meetings" he said." The same sentiment was voiced by Dr. Howard Payne, president of the District Medical Association; Rev. Robert M. Williams, local minister; Mrs. John R. Pinkett; Rev. C. T. Murray, pastor Vermont Avenue Baptist Church.

Accept Segregation

Taking sides with the committee on the other hand were Colonel West Hamilton, member of the School Board; Woosley W. Hall, former president of the Federation of Civic Associations; Howard D. Woodson, president Northeast Boundary Civic Association and Col. Howard D. Queen, president of the Federation of Civic Association, who contended that inasmuch as separate schools, churches, etc , are accepted, there was no necessity to howl over segregation at the inauguration.

Further protests were heard when Smith reported to the special committee at its final meeting Saturday, that he had to draw $300 from his personal bank account to advance to the aritsts appearing on the musical.

The artists, he explained, were donating their talent, but required their expenses in advance. The Inaugural Committee refused to advance the money, necessitating his sending his personal money.

Appearing on the program were the Southernaires, Carol Brice, Louis Vaughn Jones, Anne Wiggins Browne, Clyde Barrie and Kenneth Spencer.

None Know of Jim Crow

On questioning, none of the artists knew in advance they were being used as part of a jim-crow musical. Their impression, they explained, that they were being engaged to participate in the Inaugural official program and not a side show. However, after coming here, the show went on.

Despite the fact that Negroes were not admitted to the musical in Constitutional Hall for whites, Smith reserved half of the seats in the Government Auditorium for "white music lovers and dignitaries." Many colored who sought invitations to the free Negro musical, were turned down in favor of whites. Indeed, members of the committee were over-looked when invitations were sent out.

In a last minute effort to stop the show, the Negro Congress sent a telegram to the President, protesting the entire activity of the special committee, whose names, appearing in the official Inaugural Program, are designated by the word "colored."

Smith, attempting to keep down adverse publicity, some of which crept into the press last week, sought to limit Negro reporters covering special activities to five, and at the same time ousted the reporter who he felt was responsible for the articles appearing in last week's papers.

All release to Negro newspapers were routed by Smith through the main publicity office manned by white reporters and press men. Ralph Matthews, local colored editor, appointed by Smith to handle publicity for the colored press, was not permitted to send releases direct to the newspapers, but through these white channels. Matthews refused to send ou or prepare any releases upon learning of this procedure.

As this is being written, two mass meetings, protesting the jim-crow set up are being held.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Pickets at Jim-Crow Inaugural Program

JAN 23 194

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER
Special Tribune Correspondent

WASHINGTON—The Special Committee in charge of Negro entertainment were disappointed last night with the presentation of their musical gala, featuring all-colored artists, when less than half of their invited guests failed to show up for the entertainment, and others attending were turned away by pickets in front of the entrance to the Departmental Government Auditorium.

The auditorium, which normally seats 1,460 persons, was slightly more than half filled, with colored guests predominating.

Kenneth Spencer, basso, was induced not to appear by an emergency committee, headed by Dr. Doxey Wilkerson, of Howard University, objecting to the jim-crow aspect of the entire inaugural proceedings.

Emory B. Smith, local minister-lawyer, who headed the "jim-crow" committee, acted as master of ceremonies and explained that Mr. Spencer's absence was due to a throat ailment incurred when he sang in Town Hall last Saturday night.

Outside the auditorium, Leon A. Ransom, acting dean of the Howard University Law School; Belford V. Lawson, general counsel for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and Dutton Ferguson, WPA information specialist, approached everyone as they alighted from their cars and requested that they boycott the musical. Hundreds were turned away. As the program opened, dozens of vacant seats were on the main floor and practically the entire balcony was empty.

The musical was attended briefly by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Joseph C. Davies, the former general chairman of the inaugural committee. The Ambassador spoke briefly, praising the work of Smith and his special committee, and lauding the loyalty of the Negro to America.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ATTENDS

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt entered the auditorium while Miss Anne Wiggins Brown was singing "Love's Philosophy," and was promptly escorted to the front row. An unruly audience punctuated Miss Brown's singing with applause, but she continued to sing. She had to wait three minutes before she could begin her last number to a more attentive audience.

Aside from the jim-crow aspect of the concert, the artists were at their best, with the popular Southernaires the stars of the evening. Their selection "Dedication," was delicated to the "First Lady," Homer Smith, top tenor and leader of the quartet, announced. The audience applauded approval.

Commenting on the concert later in the evening, Homer Smith declared that had the Southernaires known of the type of performance to be held, they would not have come.

SOUTHERNAIRES IN DARK

'The first I knew of a jim-crow concert or of any opposition to it was when we reached Washington and several people called us over the telephone and urged us not to sing. Their requests came too late as we had already contracted to appear. I regret the incident and hope to be abl to explain it to our radio audience on some early date," he said.

Smith of the Southernaires said that Smith of the special committee had given the impression that they were to be a part of the regular official program of the inauguration. He had no idea that the Southernaires were being asked to donate their talent to a side show, he explained.

The lack of a capacity audience was probably due to the fact that the Emory Smith special committee had sent a majority of the invitations to white people, who failed to appear, and to the activity of the opposition committee.

No entertainment for the artists was provided following the concert, and the stars were allowed to idle about town in search of something to do. There were also mumblings that the artists did not get their expense monies at the time agreed upon.

"SPECIAL" LEFT OUT

None of the members of the special committee on the entertainment of Negro visitors to the inauguration were invited by the general inaugural committee to attend the inauguration of the President at the Capitol last Monday, it was learned when the entire committee was polled.

In the souvenir program issued by the general committee headed by Davies, former ambassador to Russia and Belgium, the Negro group was listed as follows:

"Special Committee on Entertainment—(Colored)."

Many of the Negroes whose names appeared under this heading protested that they were not members of

the committee, had not been invited to become members and had not given authority to the committee chairman to use their names.

DENIES MEMBERSHIP

Belford V. Lawson, general counsel for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, whose name appeared on the committee, stated that he had not given authority for the use of his name by he committee and was not in sympathy with the "jim-crow" program the group was sponsoring. Lawson was one of the pickets in front of the auditorium where the concert was held last Monday night.

Most bitter in his denunciation of the "special committee" was Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the local branch of the NAACP, and president of the Georgetown Civic Association. Dr. Marshall asked the Tribune to quote him as follows:

NAACP HEAD BITTER

"My name had no business being listed on that committee. I wasn't asked to be on any special jim-crow committee, and everyone knew better than to ask me. I am taking no part in the inauguration and have not been invited. I have an invitation to the musical, but that's not part of the inauguration. It's a dam shame that Negroes should ask for a thing of this kind; it proves that Negroes aren't worth a damn, and I'm retiring from them.

"Edgar Brown, who is telling white folks that we approve the special committee, and Emory Smith, who asked for the special committee, are fifth columnists and ought to be taken into the middle of the ocean, hung up on a derrick and give me the pleasure of cutting the rope."

LADY WALKS OUT

Refusing to be photographed with the group and withdrawing from the committee Mrs. Velma Williams, member of the Board of Education of the District, walked out of the final meeting last Saturday. She said she didn't know in advance what she was going into and did not want to be identified with it.

James Nabrit, secretary of Howard University, told the Tribune that he had been away to Texas and had just returned and was not acquainted with what the committee had planned. He said if he had contributed to the deliberations of the committee, he would have opposed anything smacking of "jimcrowism."

Jesse Mitchell, president of the Industrial Bank of Washington, and Harry S. McAlpin, of the celebrated McAlpin Dismissal Case, treasurer and secretary of the special committee, respectively, disavowed any knowledge of what the committee was doing, stating they had not functioned in their respective offices and had not attended any meeetings, except probably the first one.

BROWN ENDORSED "SPECIAL"

Edgar Brown, an administrative assistant in the Civilian Conservation Corps, and president of the United Federation of Government Employees, came in for his share of criticism for announcing through the daily press his approval of the Emory Smith jim-crow committee, and for presenting to the press resolutions he said his organization had passed, condemning the opposition groups and endorsing all that the Smith committee had done.

The commitee on special activities was likewise endorsed by Colonel West A. Hamilton, member of the Board of Education; Woosley W. Hall, former president of the Federation of Civic Associations, and Col. Howard D. Queen, present head of the federation, who contended that "inasmuch as we accept separated schools, churches and theaters, there is no point in creating a disturbance over a jim-crow inauguration."

—A Colored Judge—

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negroes Prevented From Entering Golf Clubhouse

Park and Metropolitan police answered a call to the East Potomac golf course yesterday morning after some 40 Negro golfers had sought refuge at the clubhouse from the downpour and were prevented from entering by white golfers.

Although attendants said that blows were exchanged, no one was injured and order had been restored when the police arrived.

The Negroes were part of a group of 40 who purchased tickets and started to play at about 11 a. m. They had no trouble in buying tickets or being admitted to the course, as did the three golfers who played the course with a police escort two weeks ago, since clubhouse attendants said that they had received instructions from the Interior Department to admit them to the course. The order was issued on June 30, they said, following a disturbance caused by the game two weeks ago.

Yesterday the men had just started to play when the rain began, and the party broke for the shelter of the clubhouse eaves. A few of them started to enter the club, when the brief fight ensued. When the shower continued, most of the group left, but two foursomes played out the round.

Police remained at the clubhouse for an hour or so, but left before the game was completed.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Race Well Represented At Inaugural Parties

JAN 23 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A few Race persons high in Democratic ranks attended the various social functions given by the Inaugural committee and other official and unofficial groups.

Mrs. Bessie Bearden and Mrs. Lemuel Foster of New York attended the tea given by the Democratic Women's organization at the Mayflower, Sunday afternoon.

Norman S. Minor, an elector from Cleveland, Ohio, attended the elector's banquet at the Mayflower. These three, with others high in party ranks, were also guests at the White House tea given Monday evening.

Among those attending were: Dr. William J. Thompkins, Mrs. Mary McCleod Bethune, of Washington; Theron B. Hamilton, Pittsburgh; Charles Carr, Cleveland; Harold Bledsoe, Detroit; Thomas Davis, Columbus; David Grant, St. Louis; Dr. John A. Singleton, New York State; Senator Charles Diggs, Detroit; John H. Sengstacke, general manager of the Chicago Defender, Chicago; Earl B. Dickerson, alderman of the Second Ward, Chicago; and others.

Besides the affairs given by the white party officials, a number of entertainments were arranged by a special colored committee headed by Emory B. Smith, Washington lawyer. Other members of his committee were: Thomas H. R. Clarke, Leon W. Condol, Dr. Cicero Edwards, Dr. M. T. Grady, G. N. T. Gray, George H. Greenfield, Woolsey Hall, Mrs. Gertrude Hamm, Mrs. Elizabeth McDuffie, Arnetta L. Randall, Mrs. Velma Williams, Miss Corinne Martin, Harry S. McAlpin;

Jesse H. Mitchell, Major Arthur C. Newman, George Wallace, Dr. F. O. Williston, Howard D. Woodson, all of Washington.

This committee entertained the visitors at tea at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A. on Sunday afternoon, after which time, the visitors were taken on a sightseeing tour of the city and environs. They ended the tour at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington cemetery, where Colonel Queen, of the U.S. Army Reserves, placed a wreath.

The Bachelor Benedicts, exclusive men's club of the city, gave a private dance and reception at Murray's casino, Monday night. The young Democrats entertained in small groups at various cabaret parties at private night clubs in the city.

Washington, D. C. Post
January 18, 1941

Negroes Protest Inaugural Fete As 'Jim Crow'

Smith, Colored Lawyer, Chairman of Musicale, Denies the Charge

The National Negro Congress yesterday protested to the Inaugural Committee about a musicale scheduled for Monday at 8 p. m. in the departmental auditorium.

Arranged by the special entertainment committee of the Inaugural Committee, the musicale was branded "Jim Crow" by the protestants who met yesterday in the District Building with Alfons B. Landa, executive assistant to the Inaugural chairman, Joseph Davies.

Doxey A. Wilkerson, chairman of the committee on civic affairs of the Negro Congress, said announcement of the affair, which was arranged by Emory B. Smith, "has aroused widespread indignation among Negro citizens." Smith, colored attorney, is chairman of the special entertainment committee. He denied it was a "Jim Crow" musicale, pointing to the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt and members of her family promised to attend.

Smith admonished the group for criticizing the plans for the musicale and urged them to lend their support to the entire Inaugural program.

The group planned another meeting today at 4 p. m. at the Twelfth Street Y. M. C. A. to plan further protest moves.

Smith told the group that members of the colored race have been invited to participate in every event on the program.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Crowded Off Of Jim Crow Course in DC

Assert Their Rights In The Nation's Capitol

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Escorted by six officer of the Park Police Department, three colored citizens played golf Sunday at the East Potomac Golf Course.

Lieut. H. T. Miskell and Sergt. L. G. Hollebaugh, who feared there might be trouble, detailed three shifts of two men to accompany the colored golfers. Starting about 10 a.m. the men played twelve holes, stopping about 5 p.m. when it began to rain.

Their tickets were purchased by a light complexioned man, according to the concessionaire but were not accepted when the three men entered the course to play. The tickets were left at the doorkeeper's desk.

The men played without interruption until they came to the tenth hole, near the swimming pool. Jeers from the spectators did not stop the game, however.

The players were Asa Williams, 9 R Street Northwest; George Williams, 1924 Sixth St. Northwest, and Cecil R. Shamwell, 1124 Seventh Street Northeast. Asa Williams is president of the Royal Golf Club.

Accompanying the players was Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro Council and president of the United States Government employes. The colored leader said facilities at the Langston course were inadequate, so the men came over to the East Potomac course to play.

The scores of the players were as follows: Asa Williams, 2 over par; Shamwell. 1 under par, and George Williams, 4 over par. Par for the course is 72.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Weaver Denies Charge Of Distortion Made By Smith in Article

FEB 8 1941

Editor's note: Repercussions of the now famous inaugural jim-crow are contained in the following article written by Frederick S. Weaver in answer to statements made, last week, by Emory B. Smith in the Washington Tribune, who, among other things, accused Mr. Weaver of distorting facts in writing an article for another newspaper concerning the special committee designated as "colored" headed by Mr. Smith.

Last week, the Tribune published Mr. Smith's side and this week presents Mr. Weaver's answer. It follows:

BY FREDERICK S. WEAVER

Emory B. Smith, erstwhile minister, now a practicing attorney in the District of Columbia, who headed the special committee on Negro entertainment in connection with the recent inauguration of President Roosevelt, last week, in the public press, accused the writer of:

1. Deliberate falsehood and distortion of facts in an article sent to the press under my byline in my capacity as a newspaper correspondent.

2. Requesting to be a member of the special jim-crow committee on the entertainment of Negroes, which was headed by Mr. Smith.

3. Promising to "get even" for being asked from a meeting of the jim crow committee which I sought to attend as a member of the press.

I wish to deny categorically all of the charges made against me by Mr. Smith as reported in the press, and reaffirm every allegation and statement of fact made in every release sent to the press by me in connection with the inauguration.

The special committee on Negro entertainment represented, to my mind, one of the most damnable frauds ever committed against our people, and the Negro who requested that such a committee be appointed must shoulder the full blame.

Didn't Seek Membership

To state that I requested to be a member of any Jim-crow set-up is as contemptible as it is false, and I strongly resent the accusation. I have never asked for jim-crowism; I never will, and I will consistently refuse to align myself with any movement that smacks of Jim-crowism. I definitely and openly opposed the committee headed by Mr. Smith, and gave all the voluntary assistance I could to the committee headed by Dr. Doxey Wilkinson, of Howard University, that led the fight to keep jim-crow out of the inauguration.

Prior to the inauguration, I had written no articles bearing on the inauguration, and therefore could not have been asked to leave a meeting of the jim-crow committee "because of false statements given out for unauthorized publicity.

I was requested by Mr. Smith to leave the final meeting of his committee because he presumed that I had written an article concerning his committee which appeared in a newspaper with which I have no connections whatsoever. I at no time attended the jim-crow committee in any capacity other than as a member of the press in which capacity I was invited to be present by Chairman Smith.

Calls Attack Contemptible

This attempt by Mr. Smith to justify the actions of his jim-crow committee, and attack those who had the courage to protest his set-up, is just as contemptible as the original act of the formation of the group.

No reasoning Mr. Smith or any other member of his committee can give can erase the odium of the regrettable affair. The formation of that "special committee" represents to my mind all that is derogatory to the interests of the Negro, and every person who served in any capacity on, with or for the committee after knowledge of its purpose, is to be condemned.

Every Negro who actively supported it, deliberately accepted jim-crow and all his implications. It was to the great honor of many Negroes whose names were on the committee that they lent their names to what they thought was an entirely democratic venture and were thoroughly indignant when they discovered that they had been advertised as supporters of a jim-crow inaugural.

Must Assume Condemnations

But Mr. Smith, in the press, assumes full responsibility for the entire event, and therefore must assume the condemnations. Therefore, Mr. Smith is to be branded as Exhibit A of the type of person that all true and loyal Negroes desire to see exterminated from their midst.

Arguing that there was no discrimination in connection with the inauguration and the activities of his committee, Mr. Smith contends that:

FEB 8 1941

1. "The chairman and Mrs. Smith with our son, together with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Nettie M. Harris, of Germantown, Pa., attended the inaugural services at the Capitol and drove in the President's procession, Car No. 10, from the Capitol to the White House."

2. "Mrs. Smith and I were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a buffet luncheon."

3. "Together with Mr. and Mrs. William O. Woodson, of Pittsburgh, vice-chairman of the committee, Mrs. Smith and I occupied seats in the second row of the third pavilion in the Court of Freedom, south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, as guests of the inaugural committee."

4. "Out of 1,000 registered inaugural car tags, the tags of Chairman's car was No. 40."

In other words, because Emory B. Smith, Sr., Mrs. Emory B. Smith, Sr., Emory B. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. Emory B. Smith's mother rode from the Capitol to the White House in car No. 10; were guests at the White House buffet luncheon; occupied seats in the reviewing stand for the parade, and because Mr. Smith had inaugural tags No. 40, he contends that there was no discrimination or segregation.

True Picture Seen

Mr. Smith has given to the public through his statement, a true picture of the real purpose behind the whole idea of a jim-crow committee, namely, to get certain privileges for Mr. Smith and family. To the emoluments of his office, he might also have added the privilege Mrs. Smith enjoyed of being ceremoniously escorted across the front of the concert auditorium to a seat beside Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr Smith, in his statement to the press, admits to the Negro public that he sold out the cause for which Negroes have fought since the Emancipation for a sip of tea at the White House, and an inaugural automobile tag of two numerals.

This type of selfish, "I" leadership is what has retared the progress of the Negro. It is the type that our new, dynamic and liberal leadership is trying to demolish. The quicker we get rid of that type of leader, the better off our lot will become.

Yes, Mr. Smith sold us down the river for a sip of tea. Now that the tea has been sipped, he is trying to force himself back into the good graces and standing of his people and community by damning all those who felt that the price of the sale was the cheapest that could have been made.

Accept Jim-Crow Cheerfully?

Those who contended that Jim Crow's presence at the inauguration should have been accepted "cheerfully" because "we have separate schools, churches, theaters, etc." are in the same lot with Mr. Smith.

Negroes who condemned the jim-crow committee, who stayed away from its concert; who picketed it and urged hundreds to turn away do not accept jim-crowism in any form. It is always thrust upon us. We attended jim-crow schools because we couldn't attend any other.

FEB 8 1941

We attend jim-crow theatres for the same reason. With an alternative of either going to a jim-crow school or none at all, we choose the former, because we see no reason why we should dwell in ignorance for the want of a mixed school. We permitted ourselves to have jim-crow schools thrust upon us because we wanted to better equip ourselves to fight just the sort of thing that has now become an issue, in addition to the jim-crow schols in which we received our education.

No jim-crow was thrust upon the Negro at the inauguration. It was requested by a Negro in the name of the Negro Race. Every Negro who served on the committee did so voluntarily. Artists who appeared on the program thought they were to participate in the regular inaugural program, with a card of mixed artists.

Therefore we reiterate that jim-crow was not thrust upon us, and the Negro who headed the jim-crow committee, who inspired it, who has assumed full responsibility for it, did so for a sip of tea and a ride to the White House.

Asks 20 Questions

Since Mr. Smith has branded my articles as false, I should like to ask him publicly:

1. Did you not request the Inaugural Committee to set up this special committee on Negro entertainment?

2. Did you not request that you be named its chairman?

3. Did you not represent to the Committee that a special committee was what the Negro wanted?

4. To butress your contentions, did you not submit to the chairman of the committee the names of some prominent Negroes who had given no authority for or indication that they wished to serve?

5. Is it not a fact that the Inaugural Committee refused your request for a car to be set aside for the use of your committee?

6. Is it not a fact that out of a budget of $350,000, your committee was granted only $300, which was later increased to $500 that your committee had to beg for?

7. Is it not a fact that you reported to your jim-crow group that the Inaugural Committee would not advance the railroad fare and expenses of the colored artists who appeared on your jim-crow concert, despite the fact that they were donating their talent?

8. Did you not report to your committee that you had to withdraw personally from your personal bank account the sum of $300 to advance to the artists, and that if there were any deficits your committee members should put up two or three dollars to meet it?

9. Would you not interpret this attitude on the part of the Inaugural Committee as indication that they did not care whether the jim-crow concert was held or not?

10. Will you deny that the Southernaires who appeared on your concert did not get their expenses paid until they had returned to New York City, and they had to advance their own expenses, despite the fact that you stated in the press that you personally advanced the expenses of the artists?

11. Is it not true that you were not even authorized or allowed to send out news releases on the activity of your committee unless and until they had been censored by the white di-

rector of publicity of the Inaugural Committee?

12. Will you deny that the majority of invitations to attend the concert were sent to white people rather than to colored, even though white people did not attend in the majority, accounting for the large number of vacant seats?

13. Is it not a fact that neither you nor any member of the jim-crow committee received official invitations to witness the Inauguration of President Roosevelt by the Inaugural Committee?

14. Did you not appoint a sub-committee to attempt to secure invitations for you and your group, and is it not a fact that your sub-committee reported its inability to procure invitations for the committee?

15. Were you permitted to ride in the Inaugural Parade as the late G. David Houston did in 1932 and 1937?

16. Were you invited to the reception for visiting Governors? The reception and dinner for members of the Electorial College? The Inaugural Ball? The concert in Constitution Hall?

17. If your answer is yes, why didn't you attend?

18. Why did you maintain offices for your committee at your home rather than at the District Building where the Inaugural Committee had headquarters?

19. Will you state publicly what the total expense of the entertainment and activities sponsored by your committee amounted to and what amount of that was borne by the Inaugural Committee, and in what manner and by whom was the balance of the debt incurred borne?

20. Other Inaugural Committee sub-chairmen occupied seats to review the parade on the President's platform. Why were you assigned according to your statement to seats in the second row of the third pavilion in the Court of Freedom, South side of Pennsylvania Avenue, which was some two blocks from where the President reviewed the parade, and on the opposite side of the street?

Uncle Tom Role

Prior to the Uncle Tom role that the "special committee" played, the inauguration ceremony bore all the semblance of a strong effort on the part of its planners to make it truly democratic.

Negroes were members of the Electorial College, and attended the dinner in honor of members of that college; Negroes were integrated on several of the prominent committees of the Inauguration; a Negro quartet was on the program of artists that donated their talent in honor of the President at Constitution Hall, shattering a jim-crow rule of long standing.

The chairman of the Inaugural Committee wanted no discrimination; he wanted no jim-crow committee. But, when it was represented to him that the Negroes wanted one, he acquiesed reluctantly, and permitted Smith to run the jim-crow committee as an adjunct to rather than a part of the regular Inaugural Committee that had eliminated from it the despicable jim crow.

FEB 8 1941

Therefore, while Negroes the general chairman selected to be members of various sub-committees were integrated and carried in regular order in the official inaugural program, the Smith Jim-Crow committee was carried with the notation "colored" following it.

Further evidence that Smith was not considered by the inaugural chairman as a part of the regular committee is evidenced by the seat assigned to Smith to review the Inaugural parade, which he brags about.

This my readers, is the true picture of the situation, observed impartially by me in my capacity as a newspaper correspondent, and which the above questions raised by me and directed at Mr. Smith if answered by him frankly, truthfully and publicly, will tend to prove.

If any statements made by me in this article or any other article are false, Mr. Smith can sue me in the courts. I am a responsible citizen of the District of Columbia; I hold a responsible position, and I can be made to pay any damages that might be awarded to him. He is a lawyer; he knows his rights; and if he is a good lawyer he knows how to proceed in the courts to protect his rights.

His actions in handling this special committee stand condemned by the head of practically every responsible organization of Negroes in the country; by the leading Negroes of Washington, and the leading organizations of Washington.

He needs to defend his actions and clear his name, but unfortunately he has no grounds upon which to proceed. So, like the ostrich, he must bury his head in a hole in the ground; like the dog who has incurred the ill will of his master, he must stick his tail beneath his legs; like the Arab, he must fold his tent and silently steal away.

FEB 8 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Interior Department Frets Over Brown's Golf Action

Leader Escorts Police-Supervised Players Over Links

WASHINGTON—(ANP) A fraction hotter than the weather which last week registered a nifty 98 degree, officials of the department of the interior stewed and fretted over the contemplated action of Edgar Brown who on last Sunday personally escorted under police supervision three colored golfers over the grounds of a links, hitherto sacred to the use of white devotees of the ancient Scottish game.

JUL 9 1941

It had been reported that Mr. Brown would carry on his one man war against the segregation policies which exist in the capital and higher -ups in the department responsible for the conduct of the parks and amusement spots owned by the government are in a dither, it is reported, seeking ways and means of stopping the irrepressible Edgar.

ASKED TO HALT ACT

Rumors have it that several persons were approached and asked to speak to Edgar and tell him to halt his little campaign, which further attracted attention to the bearded battler. But as late as Friday not one of the persons so approached had yielded to the importunities of the higher-ups, who themselves dared not run the risks of coming out in the open to ask Edgar to desist.

The situation has developed to a point where there are many who agree that Edgar is aiming at the right idea, but using the wrongest kinds of weapons. And strange as it may seem, there seems to be a bit of paradox in Edgar's latest efforts.

JUL 9 1941

Sometime back, Mr. Brown was invited to sit in on a conference which had to do with the jim-crow national parks. There had been some objection to these parks and the department of interior was wavering over the idea of declaring them open to all, regardless of race. It is alleged that Mr. Brown stepped into the breach and is reported to have told the conference that the Negroes did not want the use of the same parks as the whites, but they wanted equal accommodations and facilities, just the same as the whites were enjoying. This stymied all efforts to eliminate the jim crow system in effect, leaving the proponents of the elimination stranded high and dry.

But now Edgar comes along and takes the bull by the horns and tosses it all over the lot—doing just the thing that he said he didn't want to do, that is invade the grounds where the white golfers had been using.

JUL 9 1941

The link in question have been an irritant to colored Washington for some time. Not that this particular site is any better than the course assigned colored golfers at Langston Terrace—the fact that Negroes are not permitted to play on the links has rankled in the hearts of many who longed to do their putting and teeing off on the links reserved for whites. Some action had been merely waiting an opportunity to file some legal action against the government on this particular score.

JUL 9 1941

But Mr. Brown took time by the forelock and acting on his own initiative staged a spectacle last Sunday which has the town talking and the government officials stewing.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Call Nation-Wide Boycott of Noxzema Products Firm Charged With Negro Baiting

WASHINGTON.—Charging the Noxzema Chemical Company, makers of Noxzema, ice-glo and other products, with deliberately "inflaming race hatred," through the circulation of a form letter to its customers that ridiculed and insulted the Negro people, the National Negro Congress this week inaugurated a nation-wide campaign to boycott the firm's products.

According to Congress officials, the company's credit manager, G. T. Brian, on June 2, sent out an elaborately decorated collection letter to scores of the firm's customers throughout the country, showing the caricature of a Negro peepin gout from a pile of wood. The caption done up in huge black letters on a red background said: "Nigger in the Woodpile." With this vicious insult as its theme the following appeared as the text of the letter:

"There is a 'Colored Gentleman' in the woodpile! The question before the house is 'whose woodpile'?

"We have been on the lookout for that stamped addressed envelope we sent you to tell u where we had fallen down in connection with your order of Noxzema.

JUL 12 1941

"Since you have not used it we are beginning to wonder what is wrong. Surely if the 'nigger' is in our woodpile you will tell us. On the other hand, if you have just put it off, won't you send along your check for $25.75 now, so we can chase that 'nigger' out. Thanks.

In an interview with George Bunting, vice president of the firm, the Noxzema official admitted to a delegation from the Natonal Negro Congress that one white druggist had returned the letter with a notation that he did not wish to be reminded of his bills with a letter that insulted Negroes.

17-1941 D.C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Mr. Ickes Acts

Four colored golfers required police protection the first time they essayed to play the Potomac Park course in Washington a week ago.

Last week Secretary Ickes issued an order that municipal parks are open to all citizens. The four golfers returned to Potomac Park, played a second round without police help.

Ninety-nine-and-forty-four-one-hundredths of all public jim-crow can be wiped out in one day when authorities like Mr. Ickes have the courage to say that the Constitution of the United States means what it says.

We'd like to see more cabinet officials like the Secretary of the Interior.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Interior Department Frets Over Golf Course Incidents in D. C.

WASHINGTON,—(ANP)—A fraction hotter than the weather which last week registered a nifty 98 degrees, officials of the department of the interior stewed and fretted over the contemplated action of Edgar Brown, who on last Sunday personally escorted under police supervision three colored golfers over the grounds of a links, hitherto sacred to the use of white devotees of the ancient Scottish game.

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The links in question have been a bone of contest to colored Washington for some time. Just what that this particular site is any better than the course assigned colored golfers at Langston Terrace the fact that Negroes are not permitted to play on the links has rankled in the hearts of many who longed to do their putting and teeing off on the links reserved for whites. Some action had been planned and it is reported that certain members of the legal profession were merely waiting an opportunity to file some legal action against the government on this particular score.

But Mr. Brown took time by the forelook and acting on his own initiative staged a spectacle last Sunday which has the town talking and the government officials stewing.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ickes Order Opens Golf Links to All

WASHINGTON

Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, whose action in the Marian Anderson Memorial Concert was a rebuke to the D.A.R., struck out again this week when he ordered discrimination discontinued at Federal-owned golf courses, throwing the East Potomac links open to all.

Mr. Ickes's order was the immediate aftermath of the episode last week in which a number of colored golfers insisted on playing on the Potomac course, protected by policemen when whites sought to interfere.

Sustained in this fight by the AFRO and the National Negro Council, Edgar G. Brown and District golfing stars Cecil R. Shamwell, Asa Williams and Charles Williams cracked the heretofore lily-white policy of the East Potomac course a week ago — playing the course under the protection of National Capital Parks police. Other than a few mild cat-calls, the course was negotiated without incident, and a precedent set for future action.

An Ickes Order

When called to the attention of the Department of the Interior, an immediate order was issued from that body to the East Potomac course. The manager of the course informed the AFRO on Thursday that tickets have been sold and will be sold to any American citizen.

The Williams-Shamwell-Williams threesome made a second visit to the course during the week and without police protection or a need of it, again played.

Thus a new golfing realm is open to the general public. Heretofore, colored citizens have been forced to play exclusively on the nine-hole Langston course. Under the new edict, they will be able to play on the finest courses in the District under the assumption that what affects East Potomac must also affect every other public-owned course in the area.

Out of this new arrangement may arrive a new golfing era in the capital of the nation. Long a pioneer in golfing activities, the city may now entertain hopes of bringing the fast-growing national tournament to East Potomac or a similar course in 1942 or 1943.

Facilities for play will be unexcelled anywhere, and by the very nature of things, the capital is a natural hub of activity along the eastern seaboard. New faces will probably come to the fore under the impetus of a new and finer era.

Those back of this move are insisting, however, that all colored golfers conduct themselves creditably on the various courses; observing the rules of etiquette.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EDGAR BROWN FILES $10,000 INSULT CLAIM

Charges Cafeteria Denied Him Service At D.C. Municipal Airport

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Charging that the new national airport recently opened for plane service to and from the capital was guilty of racial discrimination in its dining room, Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employes, has taken the matter up with officials of the CAA, demanding settlement of the moot question. He has also started a civil suit.

Brown arrived in Washington late one night from Detroit. The plane on which he was traveling was the only one on the flight which did not serve refreshments for passengers.

Arriving in port, Brown walked into the cafeteria where he staged a one-man sit down strike. He was told he could get service downstairs with the help.

It had been previously reported that another government employe had taken a party to the airport for dinner—the custom in the past has been to take such parties to the Union station for a treat—but with the opening of the new airport, colored folk felt they had a new rendezvous and promptly started using it.

Suit, in the sum of $10,000, against the department of commerce, Civil Aeronautics authority, the operator of the cafe and all concerned was instituted by Brown, who retained Atty. Belford V. Lawson to represent him. It is the first civil rights suit filed here since 1868.

It has not as yet been established whether or not the new airport is in the District of Columbia or under the jurisdiction of the state of Virginia.

Newly constructed, this is supposed to be one of the finest airports in the world, and was built with funds supplied by the federal government. It had previously been reported that no discrimination would be practiced at this airport since it was under the supervision of the department of commerce and directly under the CAA.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lawyer Guild Secretary Flays D. C. Discrimination

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—(ANP)—"It is hardly necessary to state, particularly in a city like Washington, where the situation is so shockingly obvious, that the Negro citizens of our country have been woefully neglected, and have been denied full participation in the benefits of American life," prefaces the statement by Martin Pepper, executive secretary of the National Lawyers guild on H. R. 3394 before the subcommittee hearing the proponents of the bill last week.

"We now have a new chance to attack a festering national problem at its roots, to enable some of our Negro neighbors to lead healthy and comfortable lives, and at the same time to make available to the nation, in its hour of need, the skill, strength and intelligence of the Negro people.

"It is worth remembering that the Negro citizen, along with citizens of all other races, is being called upon, and will be further called upon, to make greater and still greater sacrifices for his country. It would seem highly dangerous that Americans of any race should feel that this country is not theirs, that they are unwelcome strangers within the gates, or that their fellow Americans have indicated that the nation does not need or want their cooperation and assistance. We must now firmly declare that our defense efforts are the efforts of all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed, and that all are to work together on that basis of equality which is contemplated by our constitution. And because many employers have permitted their prejudice to interfere with their duty, we must implement that declaration by an adequate sanction, which will assure that no officer of the government or person employing workers under a government contract, will discriminate against any individual in regard to hire, tenure, or conditions of employment, because of such individual's race, color or creed."

The statement declares that the President's executive order will have a salutory effect and some good results are expected, "but," it continues, "it is already apparent that these will not of themselves solve the problem. And experience with anti-discrimination statutes in various states indicate that laws which are merely declaratory of policy, or whose penalties are light, are without effect, while those which have real teeth have already been successful in remedying the evil at which they were aimed."

However, Mr. Pepper's statement feels that that bill does not go far enough, inasmuch as it does not provide for the method of enforcement which could be set in motion by persons discriminated against.

"The problem of proving discrimination on grounds of race, color or creed, to the satisfaction of a criminal court, is difficult, and it might be well to aid the enforcement by creating certain presumptions in situations where a course of conduct clearly indicates motives of discrimination on account of race, color or creed."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Edgar Brown Sues After Discrimination

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Mr. Brown arrived in Washington late one night from Detroit. The plane on which he was traveling was the one on the flight which did not serve refreshments for passengers.

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

To Oust White Official Who Battled Social Security Prejudice

WASHINGTON (ANP). — Write down the name of Martin Carpenter, white, as a martyr to a lost cause. For within a very short time, Mr. Carpenter will be no longer be on the payrolls of Uncle Sam.

Martin Carpenter was the man who sought to change the policy of the employment offices of the Social Security board and wanted to bring about reforms whereby Negroes would profit to a greater extent than they have in the past.

His idea was to revamp the office here in the District of Columbia whereby segregation as it now exists and mitigates against Negroes would be virtually wiped out.

Before Inquisition

Called before a committee which virtually amounted to an "inquisition," Mr. Carpenter was flayed by Congressman Tarver from Georgia who said he hated to see a man like Carpenter in a position of authority in the government.

As a result of these hearings, repercussions all along the line in the employment division of the Social Security board have occurred and the end is not yet in sight. But the goat of the whole affair is the man who attempted to buck southern domination of the government, Martin Carpenter. And in a short time, according to those who know, Carpenter will no longer be a member of the governing group of the social security department.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEW EDIFICE SITUATED IN ARLINGTON, VA.

State Regulation That Races Be Separated To Cause Problem

OCT 18 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Several weeks ago, one of the staff writers of this paper charged that the attitude of the War department so far as the Negro is converned springs as much from ignorance as from prejudice.

Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, and his aides, with the exception of Judge William H. Hastie, are either grossly ignorant of the Negro or deeply prejudiced, he wrote.

Cites Reason For Indifference

He pointed to this as the probable reason for the indifference of the department toward complaints made by Negroes, and toward problems growing out of racial differences.

To the War Department, the Negro is a small minority group which one need not consider in making plans, deciding policy or taking an action.

A new $35,000,000 building is being erected in Arlington, Va., to house the huge staff of the War Department. This marks the first time the federal government has crossed the district boundary to erect a building of this kind.

Virginia has stringent separation laws, making it mandatory that the contact between the races be reduced to a minimum. The law is undemocratic and inconsistent with the fundamentals upon which this government is based.

Negroes Are Sufferers

Those who suffer from this policy are Negroes. Negroes are employed by the War Department, and many Negroes have occasion to contact various offices of the War Department.

Was this taken into consideration when Virginia was selected as a site for this new government building? What is to be the attitude toward Negroes who visit the new War Department building?

Will there be specially marked entrances, waiting rooms, toilets, dressing rooms, cafeterias?

This is another evidence that the War Department fails to recognize the presence of Negroes.

Whether the federal department can flout the state law and not draw any racial lines is a question to be settled. But a good indication as to what the War Department is likely to do is found in reports from a Negro resident of Iceland, that orders to bar or segregate Negroes in cafes, theatres and hotels were issued simultaneous with the arrival of United States troops.

Surrenders To Prejudice

Negro troops were moved by the War Department from a certain southern camp because whites living in a nearby city objected to their presence. The objection was not to soldiers, but to Negro soldiers.

Is there any doubt then what the attitude of the War Department will be?

OCT 18 1941

The War Department is interested in doing its job as smoothly and as efficiently as possible. This the War Department attempts to do. In fact so diligent is it, in this respect, that it loses sight of the fact that it is expected to operate within the framework of the constitution.

Secretary Stimson is still silent on questions growing out of the presence of Negroes in the army and in the employ of the War Department.

Subordinates have said publicly that difficulties arising from Race are of no concern of theirs or the department. It is only when they affect the efficiensy of the army or of the department that they are recognized.

War Department Arrogant

The arrogance of the military branch of the government is notorious. It is a specialized branch of the service to which the layman cannot dictate, even though theoretically, it is answerable to the layman.

This cockiness is undoubtedly back of Secretary Stimson's failure to even attempt compliance with recent orders issued by President Roosevelt to all branches of the government calling for an end to racial discrimination and segregation.

Whereas some branches of government have been conciliatory and have adopted the policy of the various communities in which they operate, the War Department has been adamant in its insistence upon racial separation everywhere.

The army has done more to develop racial consciousness by segregating black and white soldiers in communities where such is not the practice, than has the Bund or the Ku Klux Klan.

This is why Virginia with its unconstitutional separation laws presents no obstacle as a site for the new War Department building. It will probably be America's greatest monument to race prejudice and ignorance

OCT 18 1941

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

United Women's Group Squirms Over Negro Issue

SEP 24 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—The presence of colored women at a meeting in the exclusive Sulgrave club brought about an unexpected reaction when the committee of the United Women's organization, meeting to discuss plans for a monster mass meeting in this city on Oct. 14 to promote the civilian defense movement, heard Jeanetta Welch, representative of the AKA Non Partisan Lobby, speak her mind.

Miss Welch attended this meeting presided over by a Mrs. Curtis Shears and Mrs. Raymond Clapper, wife of well known newspaper columnist and political commentator to discover just what part Negro women were to play in the civilian defense.

At a point in the proceedings, a member rose and asked, "Are Negro women going to be invited to participate in this meeting?" Th chairman was not positive in her reply, but indicated that at the present time, the need was for national unity. She further stated that "one Negro woman had been invited to attend and that is Mrs. Mary Bethune." Mrs. Bethune was not present and later Miss Welch promulgated the same question—that is, with reference to participation of Negro women.

SEP 24 1941

WAS INAUGURAL J. C. AFFAIR OR NOT? TAKE YOUR CHOICE!

FEB 1 1941 FEB 1 1941

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Was President Roosevelt's third-term precedent-breaking inaugural a "jim crow" affair, or just what does constitute jim crowism?

Washington's leading citizenry is split wide open by a deep schism over the part which the Negro played in the activities. Following are statements from prominent citizens:

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

G. N. T. GRAY, welfare director of the National Alliance of Postal Employees: "All this hubbub about the inaugural looks to me like it is much ado about nothing so far as the Negro is concerned.

"Many of those kicking about jim-crowism teach in jim crow schools, preach in jim crow churches, and had their protest meeting in a jim crow Y. M. C. A. So I cannot see any good to be gained by the hullabaloo.

"I am not so sure that the affair at Constitution Hall on Sunday night was jim crow. It was not held on a back street, but in a Government building. As an American citizen I took part. My wife and I also listened in the Court of Freedom on Sunday to the religious exercises. Those persons who were rated as distinguished guests got seats according to their rating.

"The Negro problem is so great that it is a pity that we spend so much time fighting each other. Now if certain persons want a place to picket, they can find plenty of stores, theaters, and the like where they can picket 365 days a year because Negroes are not allowed. The hubbub is only raised when some colored person appears."

SEGREGATION IT WAS

MRS. GERTRUDE B. STONE, vice-president of N. A. A. C. P.: "The votes of Negro Americans are an important factor in the election of any President. Negroes should be on all policy-making and functioning committees in connection with the inauguration and participate in all planning, all activities, and all celebrations on the same basis as other citizens.

"The establishment of special committees and events of, by, and for Negroes is segregation and discrimination. Acquiescence in such a program by some colored leaders is a sad commentary on their sense of responsibility to the community. No amount of argument as to the mixed racial composition of the audience and no protestations of high principles on the part of its sponsors should becloud the fact that the inaugural musicale was exactly what one of the daily papers headlined it—"The Negro Gala Inaugural Finale."

NO ILL WILL

EMORY B. SMITH, attorney and chairman of the special committee: "I am exceedingly grateful to my committee members, to the inaugural committee for its cooperation, and to all those who assisted in making a success of our participation in the inauguration activities.

"I have no ill will for those who protested against the musicale, as it was merely a difference in point of view. I am just as much opposed to discrimination as those who protested. The principal difference in point of view of procedure.

"We and our opponents were fighting for the same ends. The difference was they attempted to accomplish it by protest and we attempted to accomplish it by constructive action. I do not feel that the musicale was the segregated affair that some persons have tried to make it appear."

ANTEBELLUM LOYALTY

EUGENE DAVIDSON, administrator of the National Negro Congress and formerly commanding officer of the 367th Infantry, A. E. F.: "It is with a great deal of pleasure and a deep sense of duty to my race and to my work that I denounce those who conceived the 'jim crow' inaugural committee and those who served on that committee, particularly its chairman.

"This antebellum sense of loyalty to 'masters' who wave the American flag and at the same time by words and action denounce true Americanism is disgusting, nauseating, and traitorous to both race and country.

"At this time, let this be an all-out fight for real democracy and an all-out defense of America as she was conceived."

BEWARE OF ASSIGNMENTS

A. S. PINKETT, attorney and former president of the District N. A. A. C. P.: "I think at this time in a democratic country we ought to be lending ourselves to democratic ideals and taboing those things looking in other directions. I do not think that we will accomplish any good by lending ourselves to a jim-crow set-up.

"It is my conviction that at this time we should avail ourselves of all the instrumentalities at our disposal to stress upon the white citizenry that we are in reality a part of the democratic set-up. We cannot do anything by accepting jim crow assignments."

OFFICERS DIDN'T FUNCTION

JESSE MITCHELL, president of the Washington Industrial Bank, and Harry S. McAlpin, treasurer and secretary of the special committee, respectively, disavowed knowledge of plans made by the special committee. They declared that they had not functioned in their respective offices and had not attended any meetings, except probably the first.

UNAWARE OF JIM CROWISM

JAMES NABRITT, secretary of Howard university and professor of the Howard Law school, asserted that he had been in Texas during the inaugural arrangements and was not informed of their plans. He said if he had contributed to the deliberations of the committee, he would have opposed anything smacking of jim crowism.

RACE'S FIFTH COLUMNISTS

DR. C. HERBERT MARSHALL, physician and president of the District N. A. A. C. P.: "It hurt me to see the group carried in the official program as 'Colored.' The Negro has himself to blame for an opportunity toward uplifting the race and then failing to respond.

"Monday night's program was excellent, but it would have been so much better had the announcement in the inaugural program made no reference to colored persons as the promoters.

"I consider Edgar Brown who was quoted in the daily press that we approved of the special jim crow committee and Emory B. Smith who asked for the 'special committee,' as fifth columnists of the race."

Dr. Marshall added that his name should not have been on the special committee as he was not asked to become a member of a special "jim crow" committee.

SIC SEMPER DEMOCRATIBUS

PERRY W. HOWARD, attorney and national G. O. P. committeeman from Mississippi: "There was no Negro participation in the inaugural and the Democrats treated us just like they always do, had a few in the backyard on Monday night. I did not expect any consideration for the race from them and I did not see any.

"Sic semper democratibus, which paraphrasing means 'always a Democrat.'"

I'M NO NEW DEALER

JEFFERSON S. COAGE, former District recorder of deeds: "I don't believe in third terms and I fought against Mr. Roosevelt, although I will support him as my President. I didn't attend any of the affairs.

"Many people were pulling for Roosevelt because they had WPA jobs, but I am no New Dealer. I want to see the business men get hold of this country and take so many people off the Government payroll and give them jobs in industry."

SHOULDN'T BE TOOLS

BELFORD V. LAWSON, JR., general counsel of Alpha Phi Alpha, who distributed protest handbills at the musicale and declared his name was used on the "jim crow" committee without his sanction: "I think it is time that our leaders, or pseudo-leaders, understand the basis upon which white people work and not allow themselves to be used as tools or led into doing something which is detrimental to the race.

"It was my hope that none of the artists listed on the musical would appear. Had they refused to perform, they could have given a severe blow to jim crowism."

DOXEY A. WILKERSON, Howard university professor and chairman of the civic affairs committee of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress: "First, Washington Negroes do not intend continually to accept insults in the spirit of sweet and patient meliorism.

"Two, many progressive white groups in our community are ready upon instant notice to give support to Negroes in their fight against racial discrimination.

"Third, there still are Uncle Toms who would sabotage the interests of their group in order to curry the favor of Mr. Man, but their role is becoming increasingly clear.

"Let us hope that we all—including our public officials and their Uncle Toms—may learn these several lessons."

JUST AN AFTERTHOUGHT

JOHN LOVELL, JR., Howard university instructor and secretary of the District N. A. A. C. P.: "I think the Negro show in the inauguration was an afterthought. Apparently someone told the inaugural committee that the Negro voters out in the country might feel very much slighted if the committee failed to remember their race specifically.

"The response by large groups of Negroes who protested the 'jim crow' condition is a good sign. It means that Negroes are no longer satisfied with handouts, however magnificent. It means that they insist upon being full Americans without special tags, buttons, etc., or pigeonholes. When this meaning gets across, the Negro will be closer to his political deserts and the white politician better informed on true Americanism.

"The official approval of events of this character as evidenced by the brief attendance of administration representatives and the grateful humility with which such crumbs of recognition are accepted by prominent Negroes constitute a major setback in the battle for civil rights in the District."

IGNORED INVITATIONS

NATHAN A. DOBBINS, attorney named as member of the inaugural committee's committee on special entertainment, had the following to say when questioned relative to the activities: Mr. Dobbins was called at his home by Emory B. Smith, chairman of the special committee, and asked to serve on that committee.

Subsequent to this call, Mr. Dobbins received two notices to come to the meetings of that committee. He did not go to any and did not function in any way with the committee. Just what plans the special committee arranged, how much money it received, or just what was expected of them, Mr. Dobbins says he had no knowledge, part or parcel, nor did he have any knowledge of what was going on.

Mr. Dobbins states also that he received an invitation to the musicale but did not attend.

INCONSISTENCY NOTED

LT. COL. HOWARD D. QUEEN, government employee and president of the Federation of Civic Associations. He contended that inasmuch as we accepted separated schools, churches, theaters, and the like, there was no point in creating a disturbance over a "jim crow" inauguration.

This opinion was concurred in by Woolsey W. Hall, former president of the federation, and Col. West A. Hamilton, member of the District Board of Education.

Mrs. Velma Williams, one of the three colored members of the Board of Education, refused to be photographed with the final meeting of the protest committee. She declared hat she had no pre-knowledge of what she was connected with and did not wish to be identified with it.

HE STAYED AT AMBASSADOR HOTEL IN D. C.

FEB 1 1941 Courier Pittsburgh Pa

By ELENZI B. LEMUS

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 30 —(ANP)— While colored local leaders held a futile protest against segregation of Negroes in formal Presidential inaugural festivities here last week, Dr. Silas F. Taylor, lone colored member of the Massachusetts Electoral college, was equitably and comfortably housed with his group in the Ambassador, one of Washington's leading hostelries.

Dr. Taylor ("Shag" of Boston) attended every formal function of the week as a person, including dinner at the Mayflower, review of the inaugural parade from official stands, and both affairs at the White House. He was accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Kate Taylor Page, of Danville, Va., to whom it seemed to be just routine. At the White House evening reception, Mrs. Page was just another "peeress."

From Boston "Shag" was accompanied by Dr. Frank Myers, and throughout their stay they were accorded every courtesy, given due consideration by the Ambassador's management, attaches, employees—including waiters in the dining room—all white persons.

PICKET JIM CROW INAUGURAL CONCERT

FEB Courier Pittsburgh Pa

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Protesting against the jim crow program of entertainment set-up for Negroes by the Inaugural Committee which feted the 4th President Roosevelt's third inaugural here last Monday, representatives of 26 organizations, including the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People picketed the departmental auditorium on Monday evening, where a "special" musical concert was held for the benefit of Negro visitors.

FIND JIM CROWISM IN CENSUS BUREAU

The Call JAN 31 1941 Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Discrimination against Negro employes is rampant in the census bureau, according to information submitted by the United Federal workers in an appeal to the public to have certain practices in the bureau corrected.

"The bureau of census is making discriminatory dismissals against its Negro employes," says the bulletin. "Of the first group of 600 dismissals, about one third are Negroes, whereas Negroes comprise only 10 per cent of the employes in the bureau. In another division, Negroes have already been completely eliminated.

"This situation has resulted from the deliberate policy of the administration of the census bureau restricting Negroes to types of work that are most poorly paid and that makes them subject to the earliest dismissals. Unless changed this policy will result in Negro employes being completely eliminated from all positions except card punch and messenger work by the end of March.

"In spite of the urgency of this situation, Dr. Virgil D. Reed, acting director of the census, has refused to meet with a committee representing the employes affected.

Local 23 is calling on the secretary of commerce to change the policy at census and is appealing to organizations interested in the democratic treatment of Negroes to protest the existing situation to the secretary of commerce."

In a circular submitted at the same time, the United Federal workers states that there are now 300 Negroes employed in the census out of a total of 8,000 employes. In the agriculture division, all Negroes except messengers were eliminated at the time when the routine clerical work was completed.

In the machine tabulation division, Negroes are restricted to jobs as operators of card-punch machines, paying $1,260 per annum with slight increases for extraordinary quantities of work done. Qualified Negroes are barred from jobs as operators of tabulating, sorting and gang punch machines which pay from $1,500 to $1,620.

In the population division, Negroes are restricted to those early operations (coding) from which a major part of dismissals are being made. Six hundred were fired as of January 15 and 31 of which about 200 are Negroes. All operations in which Negroes are at present are due to end during the month of March.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Smith Regrets Special Designation 'Colored' On Inaugural Program

FEB 1 1941

Regretting the "unnecessary designation" of the special entertainment committee of the inauguration as "colored" in the official program, Emory B. Smith, chairman in a statement to the press thanks publicly all who contributed to the success of the musical by Negro artists given at Department Auditorium, Monday night, January 20.

The statement follows:

As chairman of the much maligned special entertainment committee of the recent inauguration, I wish to express my deep appreciation to all who contributed in any way to the success of the musical by Negro artists. Surpassing their superb musical talents, the moral stamina of the artists in refusing to disappoint their public or to embarrass the inaugural committee and Mrs. Roosevelt, although strongly urged to do so, was indicative of their true nobility.

I have profound respect for persons whose honest opinion caused them to oppose the efforts of our committee. But few people have deeper abhorrance for racial discrimination than I, and I yield to none in loyality to my race and in devotion to the democratic ideals of my country. We differ merely in mode of attack upon a common problem. I, too, regret the unnecessary designation of the special entertainment committee as "colored," in the official program. Had I known of this error in time, I am confident that it would have been corrected.

Example of Democracy

In the musical, we endeavored to present an example of democracy at its best. Our purpose was to present an affair, in the Nation's Capital and in a government building, on the greatest festive occasion in the calendar of Washington events, jointly sponsored by white and colored committees, with no discrimination—an Evening of Art and Ethical Culture.

By such a demonstration, we had hoped to promote inter-racial good-will and our national unity, and to pay a fitting tribute to our great President. Many favorable comments of the press and in person, by letters, and telephone calls from white and colored citizens in all walks of life, led us to believe that our efforts were not in vain.

Deliberate falsehood and distortion of facts, such as were contained in an article by Frederick S. Weaver, special correspondent to the Philadelphia Tribune, in the issue of last week, reveals the ulterior motive behind much of the opposition.

Weaver Requests Membership

Mr. Weaver, an employee in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, requested to be a member of the Special Entertainment Committee. His request came after the personnel of the committee had been approved by the Executive Committee, and was, therefore, too late. He was invited to attend one meeting of the committee as a representative of the press, but was requested to withdraw from another meeting, because of the false statements given out for unauthorized publicity. He promised to get even.

The expenses of all artists were paid as promised—the money being personally advanced by the writer, as chairman of the committee. All expenses of the special Entertainment committee, within its approved budget, will be paid by the general inaugural committee.

Attends Capitol Ceremony

With the responsibilities of chairman of the special entertainment committee there were corresponding privileges. The chairman and Mrs. Smith with our son, together with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Nettie M. Harris of Germantown, Pa., attended the inaugural services at the Capitol and drove in the President's procession, Car No. 10, from the Capitol to the White House. Mrs. Smith and I were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a buffet luncheon.

Together with Mr. and Mrs. William O. Woodson of Pittsburgh, vice-chairman of the committee, Mrs. Smith and I occupied seats in the second row of the third pavilion in the Court of Freedom, south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, as guests of the inaugural committee. Out of 1,000 registered inaugural car tags, the tags of the chairman's car were No. 40. All committee cars were provided with vehicular passes of the Police Department, which admitted them through all lines of every thoroughfare.

The special entertainment committee had the cordial cooperation of the general inaugural committee and was represented at all times, and accorded every courtesy of other committee members.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Protest Fails to Scotch Jim Crow At Inaugural

JAN 25 1941

Last minute efforts by a committee of colored and white citizens to halt discrimination in the inaugural entertainment program, even to requesting Negro artists to withdraw, went for naught and the activities went along according to schedule on Sunday and Monday nights.

The last ditch fights were staged on Friday when twenty citizens, headed by Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard University professor and chairman of the committee on civic affairs of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, protested to the inaugural committee.

Approximately 100 civic-minded persons gathered at the Y.M.C.A., Saturday, and in a spirited session condemned Emory B. Smith for acting as chairman of the inaugural committee's committee on special entertainment; Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, who criticised the critics of the President's inaugural committee program, and Alfons Landa, executive assistant to the inaugural committee chairman.

Wanted Artists to Withdraw

It was at this session that a decision was made to ask the colored artists to withdraw their services, although some speakers warned against "embarrassing" them and telegrams were sent them.

Mr. Brown, whose support of the original program was roundly scored by Dr. Wilkerson and others, declined to serve on a subcommittee of the organized effort to eliminate discrimination, and declared:

"I am opposed to any action which is subversive in character and designed to interfere with plans of the President's inaugural committee."

The group opposing the program styled itself the Emergency Committee on Inaugural Jim Crowism and had representatives from more than a score of organizations.

The committee came into being because of a general inaugural committee, together with about twenty-eight sub-committees, which had only two or three colored persons scattered about.

JAN 25 1941

"Special" Committee

However, there was a special all-Negro committee. The official inaugural program listed it as "Committtee on Special Entertainment (Colored)."

Attention was also called to the pre-inaugural gala on Sunday evening in Constitution Hall, where Negroes feared either exclusion or segregation.

On Monday night, there was a special musical by Negro artists, arranged by the special committee of Negroes. This event was not listed in the inaugural program. There was also a special tour for colored visitors to points of interest on Sunday afternoon, arranged by the special committee, which was followet by a special tea at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A.

The artists appearing on Monday night's gala were: Ann Wiggins Brown, star of the successful Haywood Du Bose play, "Porgy and Bess"; the Southernaires, National Broadcasting Company quintet; Clyde Barrie, staff artist of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Louia Vaughn Jones, violinist and instructor of violin at Howard University, and Carol Brice, contralto, soloist of St. George's Episcopal Church of New York.

The delegation which conferred with Mr. Landa, executive assistant, on Friday, was told that no racial division was planned in the entertainment.

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JAN 25 1941

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Thelma Dale, president of the Washington Negro Youth Federation; Joseph Cadden, executive secretary, American Youth Congress; James Harris, business agent, United Cafeteria Workers, Local 471; Eugene Davidson, administrator, and Mrs. Roberta C. Has-

JAN 25 1941

sented include: The Rev. Arthur D. Gray, president of Washington Council, John P. Davis, executive secretary of the Negro Congress, Dr. Wilkerson, Ulysses S. Tate, Dr. Wilkerson, and Bertha Blair, all of National Negro Congress; Marian Briggs, administrative secretary, American Peace Mobilization; Charles H. Houston, attorney;

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Smith Regrets Special Designation 'Colored' On Inaugural Program

FEB 1 1941

Regretting the "unnecessary designation" of the special entertainment committee of the inauguration as "colored" in the official program, Emory B. Smith, chairman in a statement to the press thanks publicly all who contributed to the success of the musical by Negro artists given at Department Auditorium, Monday night, January 20.

The statement follows:

As chairman of the much maligned special entertainment committee of the recent inauguration, I wish to express my deep appreciation to all who contributed in any way to the success of the musical by Negro artists. Surpassing their superb musical talents, the moral stamina of the artists in refusing to disappoint their public or to embarrass the inaugural committee and Mrs. Roosevelt, although strongly urged to do so, was indicative of their true nobility.

I have profound respect for persons whose honest opinion caused them to oppose the efforts of our committee. But few people have deeper abhorrance for racial discrimination than I, and I yield to none in loyality to my race and in devotion to the democratic ideals of my country. We differ merely in mode of attack upon a common problem. I, too, regret the unnecessary designation of the special entertainment committee as "colored," in the official program. Had I known of this error in time, I am confident that it would have been corrected.

Example of Democracy

In the musical, we endeavored to present an example of democracy at its best. Our purpose was to present an affair, in the Nation's Capital and in a government building, on the greatest festive occasion in the calendar of Washington events, jointly sponsored by white and colored committees, with no discrimination—an Evening of Art and Ethical Culture.

By such a demonstration, we had hoped to promote inter-racial good-will and our national unity, and to pay a fitting tribute to our great President. Many favorable comments of the press and in person, by letters, and telephone calls from white and colored citizens in all walks of life, led us to believe that our efforts were not in vain.

Deliberate falsehood and distortion of facts, such as were contained in an article by Frederick S. Weaver, special correspondent of the Philadelphia Tribune, in the issue of last week, reveals the ulterior motive behind much of the opposition.

Weaver Requests Membership

Mr. Weaver, an employee in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, requested to be a member of the Special Entertainment Committee. His request came after the personnel of the committee had been approved by the Executive Committee, and was, therefore, too late. He was invited to attend one meeting of the committee as a representative of the press, but was requested to withdraw from another meeting, because of the false statements given out for unauthorized publicity. He promised to get even.

The expenses of all artists were paid as promised—the money being personally advanced by the writer, as chairman of the committee. All expenses of the special Entertainment committee, within its approved budget, will be paid by the general inaugural committee.

Attends Capitol Ceremony

With the responsibilities of chairman of the special entertainment committee there were corresponding privileges. The chairman and Mrs. Smith with our son, together with Mrs. Smith's mother, Mrs. Nettie M. Harris of Germantown, Pa., attended the inaugural services at the Capitol and drove in the President's procession, Car No. 10, from the Capitol to the White House. Mrs. Smith and I were guests of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at a buffet luncheon.

Together with Mr. and Mrs. William O. Woodson of Pittsburgh, vice-chairman of the committee, Mrs. Smith and I occupied seats in the second row of the third pavilion in the Court of Freedom, south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, as guests of the inaugural committee. Out of 1,000 registered inaugural car tags, the tags of the chairman's car were No. 40. All committee cars were provided with vehicular passes of the Police Department, which admitted them through all lines of every thoroughfare.

The special entertainment committee had the cordial cooperation of the general inaugural committee and was represented at all times, and accorded every courtesy of other committee members.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Protest Fails to Scotch Jim Crow At Inaugural

JAN 25 1941

Last minute efforts by a committee of colored and white citizens to halt discrimination in the inaugural entertainment program, even to requesting Negro artists to withdraw, went for naught and the activities went along according to schedule on Sunday and Monday nights.

The last ditch fights were staged on Friday when twenty citizens, headed by Dr. Doxey A. Wilkerson, Howard University professor and chairman of the committee on civic affairs of the Washington Council of the National Negro Congress, protested to the inaugural committee.

Approximately 100 civic-minded persons gathered at the Y.M.C.A., Saturday, and in a spirited session condemned Emory B. Smith for acting as chairman of the inaugural committee's committee on special entertainment; Edgar G. Brown, president of the United Government Employees, who criticised the critics of the President's inaugural committee program, and Alfons Landa, executive assistant to the inaugural committee chairman.

Wanted Artists to Withdraw

It was at this session that a decision was made to ask the colored artists to withdraw their services, although some speakers warned against "embarrassing" them and telegrams were sent them.

Mr. Brown, whose support of the original program was roundly scored by Dr. Wilkerson and others, declined to serve on a subcommittee of the organized effort to eliminate discrimination, and declared:

"I am opposed to any action which is subversive in character and designed to interfere with plans of the President's inaugural committee."

The group opposing the program styled itself the Emergency Committee on Inaugural Jim Crowism and had representatives from more than a score of organizations.

The committee came into being because of a general inaugural committee, together with about twenty-eight sub-committees, which had only two or three colored persons scattered about.

"Special" Committee

JAN 25 1941

However, there was a special all-Negro committee. The official inaugural program listed it as "Committtee on Special Entertainment (Colored)."

Attention was also called to the pre-inaugural gala on Sunday evening in Constitution Hall, where Negroes feared either exclusion or segregation.

On Monday night, there was a special musical by Negro artists, arranged by the special committee of Negroes. This event was not listed in the inaugural program. There was also a special tour for colored visitors to points of interest on Sunday afternoon, arranged by the special committee, which was followet by a special tea at the Phyllis Wheatley Y.W.C.A.

The artists appearing on Monday night's gala were: Ann Wiggins Brown, star of the successful Haywood Du Bose play, "Porgy and Bess"; the Southernaires, National Broadcasting Company quintet; Clyde Barrie, staff artist of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Louia Vaughn Jones, violinist and instructor of violin at Howard University, and Carol Brice, contralto, soloist of St. George's Episcopal Church of New York.

The delegation which conferred with Mr. Landa, executive assistant, on Friday, was told that no racial division was planned in the entertainment.

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Mr. Smith, chairman of the special entertainment committee, took responsibility for the arrangements and told the delegation that blame for them should be placed upon him and not upon the inaugural committee.

In a statement authorized by Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador and chairman of the inaugural committee, Mr. Smith was referred to as a "splendid colored citizen and a prominent District attorney."

It added that Mr. and Mrs. Davies, along with other members of the inaugural committee planned to participate "in this perfectly magnificant concert, which is being held under auspices of the colored citizens of the District."

Among the speakers at Saturday's meeting who denounced the arrangements were: Belford V. Lawson, Dr. Amanda Gray Hilyer, Dutton Ferguson, the Rev. Arthur Gray, pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, who presided; Mrs. Gertrude Stone, W. Robert Ming, Jr., Howard law professor.

Several persons who declared that they did not know their names were being used in connection with a jim-crow committee included: Dr. C. Herbert Marshall, president of the District NAACP; James Nabrit, Howard law professor, and Dr. Scott.

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Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 14, 1941

Negro Makes Bid To Enter U. Of Florida; State May Grant It

TALLAHASSEE, June 13.—(Associated Press.)—Florida may admit the first negro to its state-supported university at Gainesville this summer, but Attorney General Watson said today strict segregation could be accomplished.

Watson outlined for the state board of control "the law of the situation" and the "practical side" presented by a summer school admission application from Preston S. Peterson, identified by the board as a negro.

By law, and a United States supreme court decision in a Missouri case, Watson said a negro citizen is entitled to admission to the state university in the absence of other and adequate college facilities for the training desired. Peterson said he wanted to enter the summer school and work for a master's degree in business administration.

On the practical side, the attorney general said separate dormitory, dining hall and classroom space could be provided, and marked for negroes, separating them from white students.

Watson said negroes had been admitted to the U. S. army and navy academies but none remained there to complete the course because "negroes have not found their domicile at either of these institutions to be complemented with any association that made them desire to remain.

"This does not mean that they were mistreated," he said. "It simply means that being of the negro race and finding no negroes in any companionable numbers there, they were isolated and found themselves in an unpleasant atmosphere, and did not remain. The principle attending their experiences, if applied to the University of Florida in this case, in my opinion, will work out the same results.

"You may have to construct a one- or two-room dormitory and furnish it just like your other dormitory rooms are furnished, but mark it for negro students. You may have to put a segregated portion in a dining room and mark it for negro students. You may have to put a sign in the class rooms segregating the two races, but in my opinion this will not have to be made a continuous practice, and I know of no better time to have to handle such a situation than during a summer school session.

"It is not necessary to anticipate any similar race segregation problem. We need only to handle these as they present themselves.

"The race prejudice is inherent in both races. The whites are the dominant race in this country, and of course control the handling of the prejudice. Instead of allowing one negro to put the University of Florida, the state board of control and the state board of education on the spot, so to speak, my thought is that the tables might be turned and the spotting reversed."

J. T. Diamond, secretary of the board of control which operates the university, said Peterson lived at Daytona Beach and had attended Bethune-Cookman negro college.

He said those who take graduate work at the university are required to pass qualification examinations, and that many white students are rejected each year because they are not qualified.

The Peterson case has not been decided by the board of control, and his education qualifications for the graduate school have not been investigated.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

U. Of Florida Debates Negro

Attorney General Tells Of 'Possibilities' Of Case

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Gainesville, Fla. Sun
June 16, 1941

Negro Applies For Admission To University

Would Be In Graduate School and Segregated From Other Students

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Orangeburg, S. C., Times & Demo.
June 14, 1941

NEGRO MAY ENTER FLORIDA COLLEGE

State-Supported University Plans Test Case at Summer Session

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Florida May Admit Students To Grad School

Segregation Laws Must Be Used Just The Same

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ASK FLORIDA U. TO ACCEPT A RACE STUDENT

Cites Possibilities Of Providing Separate Class Facilities

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Negro May Get In Florida U.

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — Coach Preston S. Peterson, of the Bethune-Cookman Wildcats, has applied to the University of Florida for admission to the graduate school of Business Administration. The application was referred to the Attorney General of the State of Florida, who said that Mr. Peterson would have to be admitted to the university because of the ruling of the Supreme Court several years ago, but that the university could put into use the old system of jim-crow in the dormitories, classrooms and dining halls.

He went on to say that the university would not allow itself to be put on the spot because of one Negro, but that it, in turn, would put Mr. Peterson on the spot in such a manner, that he would withdraw from the institution.

The university has not notified Mr. Peterson as to the date of his entrance examinations, but according to Mr. Peterson he is ready to enroll as soon as the university notifies him.

——A Colored Judge——

Lakeland, Fla., Ledger & Star Tele
June 15, 1941

NEGRO STUDENT AT FLORIDA

Floridians who are inclined to warm by the fires of race prejudice must not be too quick to become excited over the announcement that a negro student is seeking to enroll at the University of Florida and that he probably will be admitted.

The incident does not mean that Florida's white schools are about to be thrown open to negroes. It is a singular situation that calls for sensible treatment.

Reported to be a graduate of Bethune-Cookman college at Daytona Beach, the negro applicant wishes to do work at the University of Florida that will entitle him to a master of science degree in business administration.

Attorney General Watson has pointed out that the negro is legally entitled to admission because the law says a negro must be admitted if the desired courses are not offered in negro institutions of the state.

If the negro insists upon his rights, as he apparently will, there will be segregation. He will be domiciled in a building to himself and will sit apart from white students in the class room.

Under present sociological circumstances, the negro himself presumably would prefer segregation if his primary goal is to get a master of science degree.

If he is merely seeking to assert his rights, the situation is charged with dynamite and will require extremely careful handling. The fact that he is seeking to attend the summer session modifies the case somewhat because students who attend during the summer are older and less volatile than those who attend during the regular session.

If the present applicant gains admittance, there will be no surge of negro students to the Gainesville campus. If the demand for such courses becomes general, the state will simply have to add such courses to the curriculum at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical college at Tallahassee, an institution operated exclusively for negroes.

West Palm Beach, Fla. Times
October 7, 1941

NEGRO THEATER ADDITION

DELRAY BEACH—A 20-foot addition will be built on the theater in the negro section, according to a building permit granted H. E. Case. The theater is located on Northwest Fifth Avenue. The estimated cost of the addition will be about $700, according to plans submitted.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Inequalities In Jax School Setup Shown

NOV 28 1941

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS)—Inequalities in the Florida Public School system, particularly as they relate to Duval County, were pointed out clearly Friday night by George. S. Schuyler, nationally known newspaper columnist, author and executive of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Schuyler, here from New York City, his headquarters, in interest of a special edition for this city of the Crisis magazine, official organ of the NAACP, spoke in the Ebenezer Methodist church under the sponsorship of the Duval County Teacher Defense Council.

NOV 28 1941

The noted writer, who spoke of the injustices heaped upon Negro school teachers, the denial of equal or decent salaries to them, had words of praise for the suit instituted here for equal pay for Negro Teacher. He spoke encouraging words to the large group of teachers assembled and their friends relative to the fight, not only here but elsewhere, and concluded his remarks by urging that they remain in union that their blows may be felt harder.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

JAN 12 1941

300 Jewish Religious Leaders Back Fight Against Jim Crow

They Call For Passage of Federal Anti-Lynching Bill

JAN 4 1941

NEW YORK.—Three hundred Jewish religious leaders, members of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, in a forthright declaration, have advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that "we wish to associate ourselves with you in your protest against the segregation of Negroes in the newly conscripted army."

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Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Victims Of Prejudice

The main victims of racial segregation in the United States are descendants of those who dwelt here in bondage. Who's to blame? Our skirts are not clean. Nearly always, some "sun kissed child", to get "easy money", springs a scheme for a "colored" this, or a "colored" that, a Negro this, or a Negro that. He screams "Race pride", while raising his standard, many ignorant members of his people, who are taught to believe that such movement is best for "the race." The promoter or promoters shout "amen", but they are looking not to God, but to gold! The whites gladly contribute to help the game along, knowing it forges another link in the rapidly growing chains of segregation.

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JAN 25 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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News
Birmingham, Ala.

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sponsored by the Catholic Interracial Council at St. Peter's Church, Sunday afternoon.

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Pittsburgh Courier

The occasion was the observance of the sixth anniversary of the organization whose purpose is to promote in every practicable way relations between the races based on the Christian principles of interracial justice and charity which uphold the God-given dignity and destiny of every person.

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Before more than 500 white and Negro citizens, the members of the panel board presented a 6-point resolution which was readily adopted by the audience.

They agreed that it is a flagrant violaltion of the Negro's fundamental rights as a man and a citizen; that no other group in America has ever endured such discrimination; that there will never be an era of social justice in America and harmony in the Western Hemisphere unless interracial justice can be established; that today when democracy is openly challenged, America can no longer tolerate the continuance of racial discrimination in employment; that national unity will depend upon the existence of liberty and justice for all Americans; that race, religious, class prejudice-racism belongs to the totalitarians and the dictators and can have no place in American democracy.

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Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

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They Call For Passage of Federal Anti-Lynching Bill

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Chicago Council Plans Conference to Launch Five-Year Plan on Jim Crowism

The Call — Kansas City, Mo.

JAN 31 1941 — JAM 31 194

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—"Jim crowism in America must go," delegates of the Chicago Council of Negro organizations declared at their meeting Monday night at the Wabash Y.M.C.A., as plans for the conference which the council is sponsoring, January 31, were discussed.

In rendering its report, the committee which is in charge of the conference, criticized severely various national organizations for failing to coordinate their efforts and work out a plan of cooperation which will bring about a realization of the hopes and aspirations of Negro citizens. Criticism was also levelled at leaders in Washington, and in southern states who are accused of allowing their personal interests and a complacent attitude of smugness to prevent them from agitating for absolute eqaulity.

Opposed to Segregation

"This committee", the report stated, "is absolutely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination and segregation, including separate schools, separate armed forces, disfranchisement and everything which denies to Negroes all of the rights and privileges of American citizenship.

"At our conference, we propose to present a five-year plan looking toward the accomplishment of complete integration of Negroes into American life. Those individuals and organizations who believe in compromise and appeasement are not welcome at the conference because it is felt that they will retard any progress which may be made in developing our plans. It is expected, however, that all member organizations of the council believe in the prinicples which we have pronounced, and will send official delegates to represent them."

Opens At "Y"

The conference will open with luncheon at 12 noon at the Wabash Branch Y.M.C.A., and will be followed by afternoon sessions devoted to completing plans for a nation-wide campaign for civil liberties and rights. Mrs. Irene McCoy Gaines, president, will preside at the opening sessions.

Among those who pledged the cooperation and support of their respective organizations at the meeting, Monday night, were Dr. Julius Morgan, Kappa Alpha Psi; Dr. Clarence Payne, Cook County Physicians Association; S. B. Danley, Jr., Alpha Phi Alpha; Ira Williams, N.A.A.C.P.; A. L. Foster, Chicago Urban League; J. Mitchell Unit League of Ushers; George W. Hutchinson, DeSaible Memorial society; Dr. Charles H. Woodard, Lincoln Dental society; Rev. W. M. Marbley, North Side Civic league; Mrs. Ada McKinley, Southside settlement; Mrs. Lovelyn Evans, Associated Negro clubs; and Golden B. Darby, Chicago Negro Chamber of Commerce. Communications endorsing the conference were received from Eugene Kinckle Jones, National Urban league; Mrs. Bertha M. Black, Grand Basileus, Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority; Mrs. Eunice Randall, Basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

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Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Says No Place In Hemisphere For Bias

Vice-President Says Theories of Superiority False

JAN 25 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C. (ANP)—In his last annual report as secretary of the department of agriculture, Henry Agard Wallace, now vice-president-elect of the United States, continues his blasts at the hypothetical theory of racial superiority.

Says Mr. Wallace in the Year Book:

"There is no room in the Western hemisphere for any notions about racial superiority. It is not on the basis of race, but on the basis of upbringing that we prefer American to non-American stocks for population growths under present conditions.

NO BIAS

"Theories of racial superiority and racial inferiority have no scientific basis. Certain nations may be very different by training from other nations: by inheritance they are probably little different. Millions living in Germany are different from us chiefly because of an indoctrination systematically instilled into them from early youth.

"They have had more training in hard work, in giving their all to the fatherland, and in submission to economic and military rule. Many of them believe war is holy and think the achievement of German domination justifies any means.

MANY CIVILIZATIONS

"But if numerous American children had been adopted into German families 20 years ago, they would be just the same. They would be indistinguishable from native born Germans. Probably any favorably located race can develop a civilization.

"The Indians of Latin America did so.

"Civilizations of long ago in Africa, China, Japan and India were not inferior in many respects to those of today. In this hemisphere, broadly speaking, we have democratic types of civilization and they rest on a genetic basis."

Suffolk, Va., News-Herald
February 14, 1941

AROUND THE TOWN

By Grady L. Backus

Race Responsible for Many Disadvantages

The Negro is often heard complaining about the treatment which he receives at different places. Especially in places where he has to climb the balcony. Whose fault is it that he is forced to go "trapping" up into the gallary? Was he required to go to the theatre? If so, when? neither the theatre nor the show imposed itself on him. He is the imposer, and not the imposed upon. Now that we have a Colored theatre here and a first class one I must say (Thanks to Mr. Roth). But still you can see our people lined up at the Cavalier trying to get in, and the only time they have lined up at the Carver was on the opening night. Some of us just like the gallary. Much of the discrimination against the Negro is his own fault. Many go places dressed in dirty overalls and will get on a bus and deliberately walk by a vacant seat and sit by the side of the best dressed woman on the bus, and if she resents his conduct he refers to her as "one of them 'Big Shots' who think themselves better than anybody else.'" It's too bad. You can hardly find a Colored cafe in some towns because our people won't patronize them. They rather go "down the street." We have that trouble here too. Why not think of those things and say we are going to do better.

WISE GUY EDDIE SAYS—Th

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Race Hatred Must Go, Says Southerner

Is Greatest Obstacle to Unionization, Worker Writes

New Orleans, La.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

Understanding the purpose of "divide and rule" so long and often used by the exploiters of labor and the working people as a whole, is the first lesson we the workers have to understand in our job of organizing the unorganized. I must say here in the Deep South, my native country, I see and believe our most deadly enemy is no other than race hatred. It not only divides, but it holds us in a most illiterate and backward mind. To continue to live with our minds full of this poison means to keep not only our minds in a straightjacket, but to hold us continuously as working tools for a parasitic class.

Jim Crow In South

Here in good old Dixie, we find the greatest obstacle to unionism is old Mr. Race Hatred—the disease so common and dangerous not only among the great masses of Negroes people but more and most important yet among the great masses of white workers as well. We are so often told we must not organize with our black brothers, but of course, we are never told it is bad to give our labor side by side for the purpose of exploitation!

M. O. L.

17-1941

GENERAL

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

An Example of Unity Against Job Discrimination

• At no time in recent years has discrimination against minority groups been as pronounced as since the imperialist war began, and since President Roosevelt started pushing an unwilling people into it.

This evil is worst against the 15 million Negro Americans. But it is being felt keenly by every minority group. In the June 17 issue of the Daily Worker, copies of a random selection of eight advertisements from the Times, Tribune and Journal-American were reprinted showing how employers brazenly discriminate against Jewish, Italian, Catholic, and other workers on the basis of religion or color. These ads — scattered throughout the "democratic" papers — call exclusively for "Christians," "Protestants," "white," openly flouting the principles of equality guaranteed by the Federal and State constitutions.

The discrimination here manifested is a reflection of the war program of the Administration and of the Wall Street employers, particularly the utilities and the "defense" industrialists who are rewarded by the President with fat contracts.

The rally, therefore, of the East Side Committee to End Discrimination by Consolidated Edison, to be held tonight (at Grand Central Palace, 90 Clinton Street) is of major importance. Consolidated is notorious, especially for its job bans against Negro and Jewish workers.

In its broad character—consisting of Jewish, Catholic, Protestant, Italian, Negro, labor and other participants—the rally sets an example of unity for other communities.

The chief exponents of job discrimination are the prime forces leading the country toward the "shooting stage" of the war. Therefore, the fight for jobs is a fight against the war-mongers and their program. In the interests of both peace and job equality, labor minority groups, and all fair-minded citizens can throw their full weight behind the Job March to Washington on

July 1.

Daily World.
Atlanta, Georgia

Official Who Fought D. C. Discrimination Is Fired

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Write down the name of Martin Carpenter, white, as a martyr to a lost cause. For within a very short time, Mr. Carpenter will no longer be on the payrolls of Uncle Sam.

Martin Carpenter was the man who sought to change the policy of the employment offices of the Social Security board and wanted to bring about reforms whereby Negroes would profit to a greater extent than they have in the past.

His idea was to revamp the office in the District of Columbia whereby segregation as it now exists and mitigates against Negroes would be virtually wiped out.

Hailed before a committee which virtually amounted to an "inquisition", Mr. Carpenter was flayed by Congressman Tarver from Georgia who said he hated to see a man like Carpenter in a position of authority in the government.

As a result of these hearings, repercussions all along the line in the employment division of the Social Security board have occurred and the end is not yet in sight. But the goat of the whole affair is the man who attempted to buck southern domination of the government, Martin Carpenter. And in a short time, according to those who know, Carpenter will no longer be a member of the governing group of the social security department.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Seek Negro On U. S. Civil Service Board

NEW YORK—(SNS)—President Roosevelt received a request last week from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to set up special machinery to put teeth in his request for all departments and agencies of the federal government to abandon discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin

Expressing appreciation for the President's letter, released September 6 in which he gave instructions to heads of government department and agencies to see that Negroes received their fair share of jobs, the NAACP asked for the placement of a qualified Negro either as a member of the Civil Service Commission or with sufficient authority to take action against discrimination in government employment in cooperation with the Counsel of Personnel Administrators and the Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Blood For Your Country

A FAMILIAR theme of orators is that men of color have shed their blood on every battle field upon which United States troops have been engaged from Boston Commons to the Argonne Forest. The figure of speech is pretty one and it is literally true.

The National Negro Congress has just discovered a peculiar turn in the patriotic business of shedding blood for one's country. Through the American Red Cross medical service it appears, "blood banks" are being accumulated for use in saving the lives of American soldiers. From these "blood banks" come the precious fluid for timely transfusions. The other day the Baltimore branch of the Red Cross Medical Service refused the offer of a Negro blood donor because army and navy medical officers do not wish to "mix the blood of Negroes and whites."

It developed that the army's surgeon and the corresponding medical officer in the navy had issued instructions stating that only the blood of white citizens was to be collected. There was a "psychological barrier" involved, the Red Cross officials said, which made the rule feasible. It turned out, however, that it is the plan of the army and navy to use white blood—that is, to mix white blood with Negro blood—by using the contents of the "blood banks" on Negro soldiers who need blood transfusions.

So, it is all right to mix white blood with Negro blood in the army and navy of the United States, but it is not all right to mix Negro blood with white blood. That seems to be true in everyday life. It has been true ever since long before emancipation. It has been all right to mix white blood with Negro blood, as four million mulattoes testify. Our army and navy heads can evolve some of the most ridiculous bunk that has ever been heard of since men have been called civilized.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who has made his proper protests against discrimination in defense jobs an occasion for improper agitation of his race at a time of national crisis, has overlooked something. The announcement of Rosenwald Fund Fellowships for this year is just out and it is in Jim Crow form. Secretary White will need to look into that, surely. There is one leaflet announcing the "Awards to White Southerners," another "Awards to Negroes." And this from an organization supposed to be so friendly to the Negro that some people think its associates ought to be discharged from Southern states as foreigners. Secretary White should look into this, especially now that he has used up all the other home discriminations he can find and has begun picking on the Royal Air Force.

OCT 13 1941

The Rosenwald Fund offers fellowships each year, averaging about $1,500, in two categories. One is for Negroes, the other for white Southerners "who wish to work on some problem distinctive to the South and who expect to make their careers in the South." This year's announcement points out that "both types of fellowships are intended to provide opportunities for special experience or advanced study to individuals who have already given evidence of exceptional ability and who wish to prepare themselves further. The fellowships are not restricted to any special study or activity . . .' In other words, the ideal behind the Rosenwald Foundation is light and more light. It seeks excellent human being and the widened thoughts of men. Some of those associated with the foundation are Southerners and understand the Southern point of view about the two races here. Some are not, and have ideas differing from ones held here. But there is no crusading, for this is not a crusading organization.

OCT 13 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Make the 'Daily' A Best Seller

• The New York Post the other day noted that 30,000 extra copies of the Daily Worker were sold on Sunday night, and used the occasion for elephantine jesting at the contents of this paper.

NOV 26 1941

Meaning to be sardonic, the Post suggests that what the Daily Worker contains should make it a best seller.

Well, we hope our volunteers will make good this suggestion. Today, above all times, the Daily Worker can be made a best seller, precisely because its contents are of such value to the workers that none of the monopoly newspapers will print such material.

Where is there the daily paper in the United States which gives such full accounts of the labor struggles in this country? Where is there the daily which tells the truth about the efforts of the workers to combat the high cost of living and to better their conditions? Where is there the daily which fights so continuously and consistently for the rights of the Negro people? The monopoly press is anti-labor and devotes itself to the continuance of jim-crowism.

NOV 26 1941

Where else can the workers find the key to those international events which now provide such serious considerations for them and their children!

The Daily Worker has been the most consistent fighter against Hitlerism and all it represents, from the days of collective security through Munich to the present.

For the truth about themselves and their welfare, the workers by additional thousands must be acquainted with this paper. We hope for an increase in those volunteers, who will agree to take this paper to the people

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Cites Civil Service Bias Against Racial Minorities

OCT 6 - 1941

By JERRY FINKELSTEIN

(Publisher, Civil Service Leader)

Dear Sir: The current widespread use of newspaper space dealing with the "crime situation" in Harlem leads to an examination of certain causative factors. Permit me to bring one of these factors to your attention; the widespread discrimination against Negroes in civil service and in the defense industries.

That such discrimination exists there is concrete evidence. I can cite certain instances.

In the New York State Mental Hygiene Department, the starting salary for a hospital attendant is $54 a month plus maintenance. The State experiences great difficulty in filling these positions, for obvious reasons. Before January, 1 of this year, when the attendant job was brought into the competitive class, no Negro had ever worked in a State institution. Since then, there have been several examinations for hospital attendants, and Negroes make up a good portion of the resultant lists. Some bigoted attendants on the job have been complaining that they must work side by side with Negroes. Some superintendents are pampering this un-American spirit of intolerance by continuing vacancies rather than have Negroes fill them. This despite the fact that we have laws in the State forbidding such discrimination because of race, color or creed. Of course, the entire spirit of civil service is flouted by such actions. What sort of merit system is this that gives people jobs according to merit—and the color of their skin!

U. S. Service Guilty Too

OCT 6 - 1941

In the Federal service, complaints of anti-Negro discrimination come in regularly. There can be no question of the justice of some of these complaints. The Civil Service Commission certifies names to the various governmental agencies in accordance with standing on civil service registers. At this point, however, the department heads and personnel managers take over. And what they can do to a civil service list is something to behold!

Enlightened minds in the Federal service are doing what they can to reduce or to eliminate race bias. Thus, the requirement of a photograph on a civil service application is no longer necessary. Fingerprints are used instead.

In May of this year Martin F. Carpenter, who had then been appointed chief of the United States Employment Division, proposed a plan to provide in Washington an employment centre operating in three sections—clients, employers and personnel. Carpenter proposed that Negroes and whites work, be served and placed without regard to race or color. The proposal, which was but one recommendation ouf of a comprehensive plan to increase the efficiency of governmental agencies, is said to have caused the entire plan to be sabotaged.

Cites F. D. R. Action

OCT 6 - 1941

Even the President of the United States has intervened in this matter. This Summer Mr. Roosevelt issued an executive order stating, in part: "It has come to my attention that there is in the Federal establishment a lack of uniformity, and possibly some lack of sympathetic attitude, toward the problems of minority groups, particularly those relating to the employment and assignment of Negroes in the Federal Civil Service.

JERRY FINKELSTEIN

OCT 6 - 1941

"With a view to improving the situation, it is my desire that all departments and independent establishments in the Federal Government make a thorough examination of their personal policies and practices to the end that they may be able to assure me that in the Federal service the doors of employment are open to all loyal and qualified workers, regardless of creed, race or national origin."

In furtherance of the President's executive order, there has been set up in Washington the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which will examine any case of alleged discrimination brought to its attention.

It is my conviction that the social discontent of Negroes, which perhaps sometimes finds overt expression perhaps in anti-social acts, can be traced in goodly measure to discriminatory actions such as those practiced by "the ideal employer," the Government.

Surely it is clear that if we, as a people, are going to face our immediate future with unity and resolve, it becomes compelling that discrimination must cease. Race bias is a weakening element in a democracy facing totalitarinism. We must, all of us, black and white, look forward in the complete conviction that democracy is for all men; that it works.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Bishop Walls On Segregation

MAR 20 1941

Bishop Walls in a recent address before the Chicago Church Federation makes the serious indictment that "the Negro believes the church to be responsible for jim-crowism and discrimination." Moreover we can think of no way to mitigate the pointedness of this charge, even if we were disposed to do so.

The truth of this charge is all the more regrettable because the Christian Church in America is not only responsible for continuing the policies of segration throughout the nation, but it actually began and fostered discrimination from its very beginning, so there can hardly be nay question as to the validity of the culpability.

As we think of this wholesale discrimination and planned segregation we have in mind those areas of life which have to do primarily with economics, industry, education and religion. The bugaboo of social equality deserves no consideration here, because that in its basic phases is a matter for individuals to determine and should not in any sense be interfered with by statutes.

MAR 20 1941

In the light of the tremendous weight which racial bias and discrimination have on the efficacy of the Christian religion, we have often wondered how our white brethren can square their conduct with their conscience in this matter of denying the Negro at every turn in life the fundamental equalities which are not only supposed to be inherent in the Christian religion but also in the much talked of thing we call democracy.

Many white Christian, who personally would not think of stealing from a Negro or being unfair to him, will subscribe wholeheartedly to community practices which deny Negroes the opportunity to work, to borrow money at equal rates of interest, to get insurance at same premium rates, to buy property in decent communities and to do many other things, which ordinary decency and fair-mindedness would be ashamed to oppose.

As little as we may suspect it, the whole future of the Negro's belief in and adherence to the Christian religion hinges upon its power to remove discrimination and its damnable effects upon the minds of those against whom it is practiced. I is our firm belief that one of the basic causes of the decline in interest of [illegible] groes in the church and religion, wh[illegible] formerly was so pronounced, is the w[illegible] ing of bi[illegible]urch in th[illegible]stian religion as we [illegible] it to bring those changes in society which its adherents so loudly proclaim it can.

MAR 20 1941

Negro Christians find themselves thwarted, denied, insulted and brow-beaten in every area of life by people who also call themselves Christians, who go to church and sing lustily that "In Christ there is no East nor West, In him no North or South," but who in their everyday life draw all kinds of artificial lines to prove they do not believe nor pratice what they preach.

The present world crisis is putting nations, races and individuals on the spot, and there must be a clear cut facing of this issue of discrimination. No one pretends that Negroes are blameless in these matters, but unquestionably the major responsibility rests with those who have the larger opportunity for influence in this whole issue.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

The Inquiring REPORTER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The AFRO-AMERICAN will pay $2 for each question used in this column.)

THE QUESTION

MAY 3 1941

Should colored managers reserve separate seats for whites who desire to attend performances by such artists as Marian Anderson and the Southernaires?

(Submitted by Mrs. E. M. Parker, 36-a Ashton Street, Charleston, S.C.)

THE PLACE

Baltimore, Md.

THE ANSWERS

E. E. Weaver, 1014 W. Lafayette Avenue:

"My answer is no. If a manager or a group is promoting a concert by an outstanding artist and whites wish to attend, they should accept the seating arrangement as they find it. They should sit anywhere just as we do."

MAY 3 1941

Paul B. Brabham, 2221 Division Street: "I don't think so. I don't see why a manager should reserve separate seats for anybody unless they are at a reserved price or in front. If whites attend our concerts, they should be seated just as other persons."

* * *

Mrs. Edna Felton Lee, 863 Harlem Avenue: "I think all patrons should be treated alike. Why should we try to fight against segregation in some cases and then segregate ourselves? That is what it would be doing if we made special arrangements for whites."

* * *

Mrs. Theresa Robinson, 1521 Madison Avenue: "That seems to be segregation and I don't believe in it in any form. I think that every one should have a right to go where his money will take him, and that no one should be discriminated against so long as he conducts himself properly."

MAY 3 1941

* * *

Mrs. Martha Pulley, 2017 Pennsylvania Avenue: "No, I do not think colored managers should do this because it is just another form of discrimination, which is what we are trying to get away from. If white people want to hear our singers, let them sit with us."

MAY 3 1941

Wilbert James, 1116 Myrtle Avenue: "If a colored manager promotes a concert, he certainly should not make special arrangements for white people. There are white theatres here in which we can not go in, therefore, I can't see why we should show any special consideration for white persons at our performances."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A New Try at Tricking the Negroes

• That discrimination against Negroes is extant has suddenly been discovered by 60 pro-war dignitaries, including Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, Marshall Field, and others. They have made this discovery in order to trick the Negro people into support of this war.

MAY 10 1941

"Justice for Negro Americans in the program for national defense," says the statement issued by them "is a searching test of American democracy."

Fine words, but only words. That this widely-heralded statement is mere lip-service is seen from the fact that most of the prominent signers have never lifted a finger on behalf of Negro rights. On the contrary, they have done everything to prevent the Negro people from achieving the rights guaranteed them under the Constitution.

One of the signers of the statement is Matthew Woll, vice-president of the AFL, who has been a major factor in encouraging affiliated unions to bar Negro workers from membership. Another is Chancellor Harry Woodburn Chase of New York University, an institution which recently suspended seven students for protesting jim-crowism in college sports.

MAY 10 1941

All the time that Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia have been in public office the most flagrant discrimination has existed in New York restaurants, housing, school system, offices and employment. During all this time these gentlemen have never made one move of any effective character to end such evils. As for the millionaire Marshall Field, owner of PM: how many Negro salesladies, ad writers, managers and technical workers have ever been employed by the many department stores under his control? The Daily Worker has shown in its stories from Chicago, that both Negroes and Jews are barred in his big Chicago store.

These newly found "friends" of the Negro people are not concerned about retrieving the rights of which the Negro people have been deprived. Their purpose is merely a bit of war-recruiting concealed behind flowery words.

MAY 10 1941

Anyone who stands for this war stands, by the same token, against the rights of the Negroes. This is a war for the enslavement of colonial peoples and for the beating down of the standards of the people in the imperialist countries. The fight of the Negro people, with that of their white fellow-workers, is for peace internationally and for real democracy here in America.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLOR DISCRIMINATION NO ACCIDENT

It is significant that all these are white people and that rigid bars keep Negroes out of the picture entirely, with a few unimportant exceptions that merely emphasize the rule.

To admit Negroes to the inner sanctum of our machine technology, to permit them to acquire the secrets of our technical civilization, to allow them to rise to positions of importance, influence and affluance in our industrial heirarchy would destroy the color caste system and the ideology of a superior white race which is the prime motivating force in this society.

This is why discrimination against Negroes in the technical phases of defense industry, in the more technical divisions of national defense and in the skilled unions is no accident, but rather a manifestation of that national understanding about the Negro's "place" which has been increasing among the overwhelming majority of prominent white people since the Civil War.

Thus, there is something almost pathetic in appeals of Negroes and white friends to "fair play," "democracy" and "the American way" in an effort to break down the barriers. If American industrialists, bankers, merchants and craft unionists had been susceptible to such appeals in the past we would have no problem today.

Even the President, with admittedly more power than any ruler on earth, has considered this subject "too hot to handle" even in the various government departments which he controls, and has never made any statement, pro or con, on it in any of his numerous addresses since the New Deal began.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Injustices To Race Hit By Edgar Brown

City Baptist Ministers Hear Speaker

By TASCHEREAU ARNOLD

Lashing out at injustices heaped upon Negroes by certain hostile white influences and warning Negroes that they are not doing enough about it, Edgar G. Brown, president, United Government Employees, and director of the National Negro Council, delivered a ringing address Tuesday before the Atlanta Baptist Ministers' Union in session at Wheat Street Baptist church.

Citing a front page story appearing in the Atlanta Constitution Tuesday morning making application for $5,000,000 from the federal government (PWA) for an addition to Grady Hospital, Mr. Brown quoted the article which stated plans are being formulated for a new Negro hospital which the local authority hopes to develop as the medical center.

"What are the colored ministers and civic leaders of Atlanta going to do about the failure of the local hospital authority to include a single penny for the Negro's medical needs in this original application totaling $5,000,000?" Brown asked the ministers. "I will carry the fight back to Washington", Brown shouted.

Brown said that the colored people should receive first consideration with everybody else. "The UGE included in the original legislation authorizing expenditures for public buildings and hospitals that there should be no discrimination on account of race, creed or color in the allotment of these funds for construction in any section of the country," Brown said.

At this point there was a spontaneous response to the appeal of Mr. Brown and rising as one man the ministers came to the table and gave a substantial contribution to the cause. Dr. W. F. Paschal motioned that a committee be appointed by Dr. C. N. Ellis, president of the Union, to work out plans for further financial cooperation which was adopted by the body.

Mr. Brown suggested a novel plan for the National Baptist Convention, Inc., meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, next month to endorse the present drive throughout the South to abolish the freight differential of Southern transportation rates through federal legislation.

"Both races in the south would no longer be economic problem Number One, but on the other hand, would become through its climatic advantages the center of industrial expansion and progress in the western hemisphere. The Negro voter in the North could do most to overcome the opposition of the Northern industrialist through pressure on the members of Congress above the Mason and Dixie line", Brown added.

AUG 3 1941

The special committee appointed by President Ellis to draw up the Union reaction to the Holley statements before the Board of Regents in Georgia are: Revs. R. N. Milner M. L. King, W. H. Borders, W. W Weatherspool and A. Bell.

17-1941

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GENERAL

Colleges Are Hit By New Trends In Court Rulings

Review of 33 Cases During Year Shows Curbs on Exemptions

JAN 19 1941

By M. M. CHAMBERS,
American Council on Education

Trends in the legal basis of higher education in America are revealed in a review of thirty-three decisions of the higher courts in 1939-40 affecting colleges and universities. The January number of the Educational Record, the quarterly journal published by the American Council on Education here carries a thirty-page article summarizing the cases in some details.

Possibly of great future significance is the New Hampshire Supreme Court's ruling that properties of Phillips Exeter Academy not actually used for educational purposes are taxable by the town of Exeter, as are also its dormitories above a specified limit of value.

The court declared in substance that the State's power to tax cannot be permanently alienated, and held that the exemption clause in the academy's charter of 1781 was not irrevocable. Hence a New Hampshire statute of 1913 regulating the taxability of property of educational institutions was applicable.

Many of the older privately controlled colleges and universities in various States now hold not only all their campus properties, but also substantial real estate as income-producing investments, free of taxation by virtue of exemption clauses in their charters, which the State and Federal courts have construed to be inviolable contracts between the State and the institution, after the manner of the famous Dartmouth College case of the early nineteenth century.

Many Other Colleges Affected

JAN 19 1941

In this position are Northwestern University, Lake Forest College, Washington University (at St. Louis), the University of Denver and others. Thus, if the doctrine of the Phillips Exeter case of 1940 should be adopted by other courts in the future, the consequences would be widespread.

Among other illustrations of the tendency to tighten tax exemptions is a Nebraska decision holding that a devise of land to Yale University is subject to the State inheritance tax, because the exemption of educational institutions applies only to those located within the State.

One New Jersey ruling denies exemption of the personal property of a junior college because it is located in a building rented from a private owner. A strict interpretation of the statute makes personal property taxable, even if owned and used by a non-profit educational institution, unless it is in a building owned by the institution.

Exemption is denied to college fraternity property by another New Jersey decision, under a statute which became effective in 1937. Florida holds that its Business License Tax Act of 1937 applies to an educational institution run for the purpose of producing a livelihood for its operators, regardless of the fact that it is organized as a non-profit corporation and operates actually at a loss.

The question of graduate and professional instruction for Negroes in States where the races are segregated for educational purposes continues very much alive. Repercussions of the decision of the United States Supreme Court that Missouri is obligated to provide within its own borders facilities for qualified Negro applicants equivalent to the facilities it provides for white students at the State university arise in many quarters.

Negroes Force Law School

Missouri has made it mandatory for Lincoln University (for Negroes) to establish new courses and departments when necessary, and accordingly a standard law school for Negroes has been established at St. Louis. In 1940 a young colored woman, who had been refused facilities for graduate training in journalism, sued for damages for denial of the equal protection of the law, as authorized by a Federal statute. She lost her case, but only because the Federal District Court held that the State must be allowed a reasonable time in which to provide the facilities she demands.

Litigation similar to the Missouri cases, on behalf of Negro students seeking admission to graduate and professional courses at the University of Tennessee, is now pending in the courts of that State.

That a compulsory fee of one dollar may be required of all students on admission to the University of Texas, for the maintenance and operation of the Student Union Building, was decided by the Court of Civil Appeals.

In the realm of the faculty, the well-publicized case of Bertrand Russell, whose appointment to the chair of philosophy at the College of the City of New York was ordered rescinded by a general trial court, is a cause célèbre.

Rebuke in California

It is not so well known that an attempt to have him removed from the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles on similar grounds met with a resounding rebuke at the hands of a California court, which pointed out that the matter was in the discretion of the Board of Regents of the university, and the court perceived no sufficient reason for invading that discretion when no fraud or bad faith was alleged.

The New York decision could not be appealed to higher courts because the city corporation counsel is in sole charge of litigation for the Board of Higher Education, and he declined to prosecute an appeal. The board can not go up with private attorneys, nor can members of the board intervene as individuals. This is an unusual and questionable restricted position for the governing board of a higher educational institution or system.

Other significant cases relating to professional tenure, the voting residence of students, and numerous incidents to the creation and execution of charitable trusts for higher education were decided by various State and Federal courts in 1939-40.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

DEC 17 1940

War at Ann Arbor

WAR came to the University of Michigan last June and the battles intensify with time. The lines are distinctly drawn: on one side a corporation-dominated Board of Regents typified by Pres. Alexander Ruthven who, on June 18, expelled without explanation thirteen students for engaging in pro-peace, pro-union activities; on the other the American Student Union and a large body of progressives in Michigan and other states. Latest to be expelled ("suspended for one year") is the ASU itself. Its local president, Harold Norris, had sinned against the authorities by repeating in the college daily's "Letter Box" a paragraph from the *Nation* of September 14 which revealed that Regent Harry Kipke had obtained his position with the support of Harry Bennett, head of Henry Ford's Gestapo, and that five other regents are corporation lawyers. For printing this "libel" the editorial director and managing editor of the *Michigan Daily* were suspended for a week and ordered to apologize publicly.

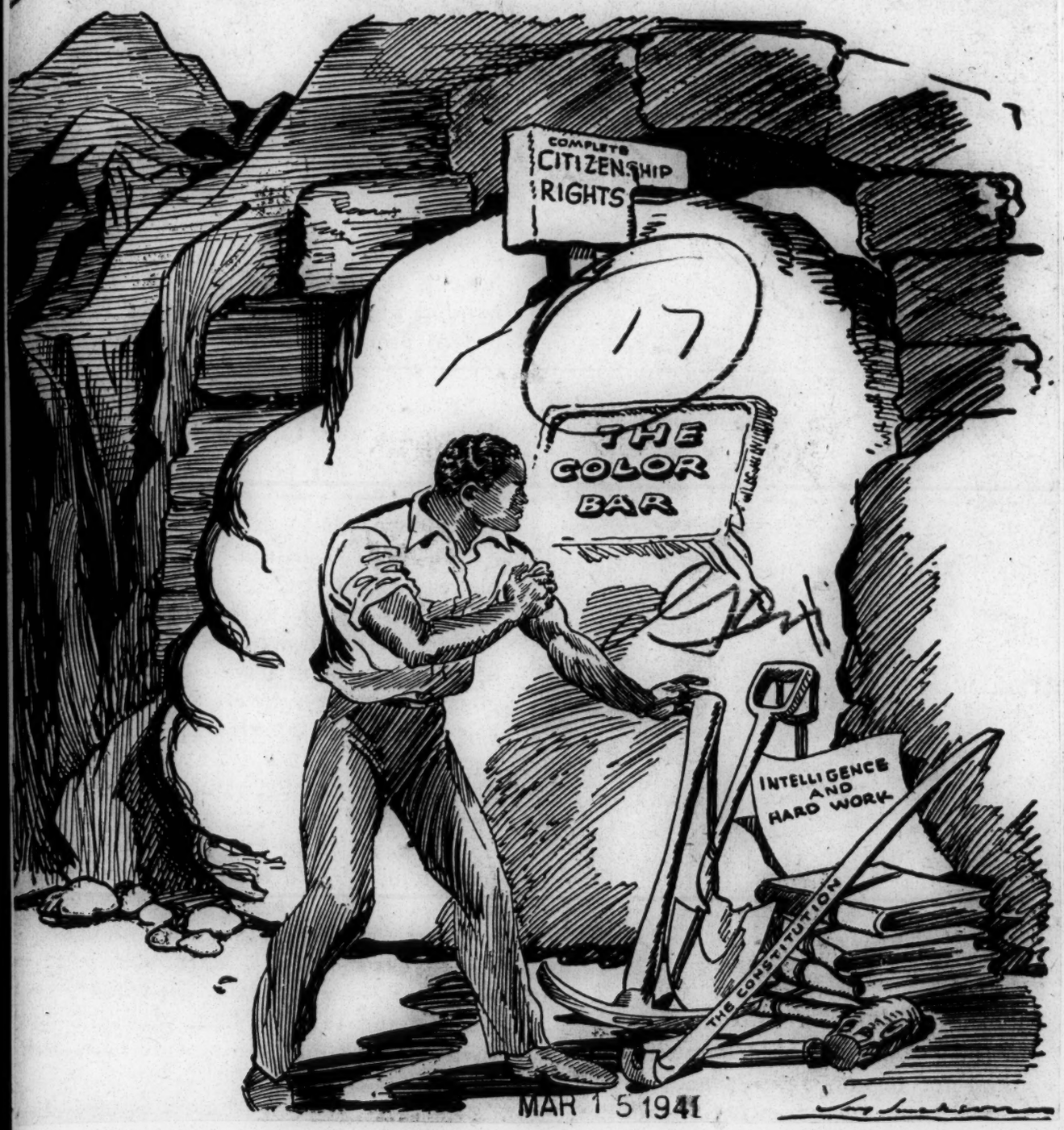
DEC 17 1940

To expel thirteen students in a one-sentence letter and refuse them any sort of hearing was sure to bring a storm of inquiry. It immediately revealed that the dismissed were exemplary students, that their only iniquity was organizing peace rallies, urging University staff members to join the State, County, and Municipal Workers (CIO), and fighting discrimination against Negroes. It was also recalled that President Ruthven, in his commencement address on June 15, had said he didn't want students who indulged in "meaningful but ill-defined phrases such as 'freedom of the press' and 'freedom of speech' . . ." The phrases are meaningful, all right—but thousands of people define them exactly contrary to the lexicon of Ruthven and Ford. That fact is proved by the nationwide rallying around the Michigan Committee for Academic Freedom, headed by Rev. Owen A. Knox which is leading the battle for the students reinstatement. It is a vital part of the whole fight now being waged against pre-war terrorism in America's colleges.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'IF WE CAN'T GET AROUND IT, WE'LL DIG THRU IT'

MAR 15 1941



MAR 15 1941

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Governors To Talk Defense, Avers Dixon

MAR 15 1941

10-Year Plan, Rates, Racial Issue Before New Orleans Meeting

NEW ORLEANS, March 14.—(U.P.)—The South's part in national defense, the race segregation question and freight rates discriminatory to the South probably will be discussed at the Southern Governor's Conference here tomorrow through Monday, it was indicated tonight.

The governors or their representatives from eight Southern states were expected to arrive here by tonight or in the morning.

Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, and chairman of the conference, said that the governors probably would continue plans for their "10 years of progress" program, recently instituted, as well as the South's part in the national defense effort.

Dixon also said that the race segregation case, now before the U. S. Supreme Court, might be discussed.

"The South is the nation's number one economic opportunity," Dixon said after his arrival here. "It is destined to develop faster and with more certainty than any other section tion of the nation. Unfortunately, the need for national defense production speed is retarding rather than accelerating development in the South, because it is forcing great industries to expand in the North rather than spreading to other sections of the country."

MAR 15 1941

Gov. Burnett R. Maybank, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Maybank arrived today. Other governors are: Spessard L. Holland, of Florida, and wife; Prentice C. Cooper, of Tennessee; Homer M. Adkins, of Arkansas; J. Melbille Broughten, of North Carolina, and wife; and Herman Talmadge, son of Gov. Talmadge, of Georgia, who will represent the State.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Metropolitan Life Doesn't Want Negro Ordinary Business

MAR 28 1941

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Coincident with the announcement by the Metropolitan Life Insurance company of New York, that it had reached an all time high record of $1,700,000,000 worth of new paid business for 1940, came word from observers that the Metropolitan is making little effort to secure new Negro business.

Ordinary life business, policies of $500 and up, are not being solicited by Metropolitan agents, observers here said. If a former policy holder or even a new prospect visits the officers of the Metropolitan or makes an application, he may be written.

It is quite apparent, however, that the company is not soliciting new accounts except in the nickel, dime and quarter field, where it has long been dominant, it was pointed out. These observers who include Negro insurance men said it was their belief that the company had wearied of protests upon the part of Negroes that members of the group should be given employment.

Metropolitan agents are said to have told policy holders that the company felt it was doing its full duty by Negroes when it offered them a reservoir for their money and adequate protection in the case of death.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Federal Aid and Negro Youth

By DR. JOHN W. DAVIS

(Editor's Note—These are excerpts from an address delivered by Dr. John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State College on July 2, at the 79th annual convention of the National Education Association in Boston, Mass.)

AMERICAN defense means the protection of democracy, of freeman's rights, of liberty for all. The first responsibility for the citizen in a country like America is to know facts, have opinions and be able to express them intelligently. The conviction is generally maintained that without an enlightened citizenry democrary fails. It is of critical importance that education be provided every young man and woman so as to give them the equipment in knowledge and attitudes necessary to carry on our democratic way of life. There are no neutral zones for education in this major social objective.

DR. DAVIS

We have not defined clearly and fully the meaning and implications of democracy for all areas of our life in this country. The educational deficit in this connection results in a lack of clarity and definiteness in our national aims and ideals. Flagrant neglect of the educational and economic needs of millions of Amercian youth gives rise to a variety of internal liabilities. Educational opportunity should be more equitably distributed among our population. The Negroes of our country represent our most disadvantaged group educationally.

DUAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION

Of the section of our country which maintains a dual system of education, one for whites and one for Negroes, the following observations might be made:

1. In 1930, 80 per cent of the 11,891,143 Negroes in the United States lived in 15 southern states where a separate school system is maintained. The population percentages for Negroes vary from 7.2 per cent of the total in Oklahoma, to 50.2 per cent in Mississippi.

2. There are only 12 states having a total per capita wealth of less than $2,000. All of these are in the South.

3. The average wealth per capita in the South in 1930 was $1,785 as compared with $3,609 for the states outside the South.

4. It is important to note especially that the average expended for education of all state and local collections by 14 southern states in 1930 was 41.3 per cent, as compared with 40.2 per cent for the country as a whole.

$15 PER CAPITA FOR EDUCATION

5. Thirteen states expended in 1930, $331,157,842 for public schools. Forty per cent of this amount was contributed by local districts, 31 per cent from state sources, 28 per cent from county sources, and 0.6 per cent from federal sources.

6. Eleven southern states in 1930 expended less than $15 per capita for education. The average per capita expenditure for education for the country as a whole was $21.30. No southern state reached the average for the country.

7. Eleven southern states In 1930 showed an average expenditure per pupil of $35.42, while the average per pupil for the country as a whole was $99.

8. In 1930 10 southern states transported 749,434 pupils at a cost of $12,782,414. Slightly less than 2 per cent of the pupils transported were Negroes, and less than two per cent of the funds were expended for their transportation.

9. The average investment for plant and equipment for each white pupil in 1930 in 15 southern states was $157, and for each Negro pupil $37.

ILLITERACY HIGHEST IN SOUTH

10. In most cases the expenditures of equalization funds in 10 southern states increased the inequality of educational opportunity between the races.

11. Illiteracy is highest in the southern states.

12. 1,790,783 farm families of the south are reported to be involved in the strangulation coils of cotton tenancy. Of these 698,839 are Negro families including 3,000,000 individuals. The total cash income of less than $100 a year for the Negro share-cropper family emphasizes anew the inadequacy of an annual school expenditure of only $12.44 per capita for the schooling of Negro pupils, both rural and urban.

More directly, the following statements may reveal in part the educational plight of the Negroes in the southern states:

1. Some 4 petitions of separate schools for Negroes in the south represent approximately one-fourth of the population.

2. In many of the southern states Negroes have not yet obtained the franchise.

3. The normal processes of public opinion and public functioning which operate to secure a fairly equal educational opportunity for all of the children of the advantaged majority, do not effectively operate to secure this result for Negro children.

SUPPORTS NO UNIVERSITY

4. Less than one-half of the 3,326,488 Negro children of school age were in attendance at school in 1930; 1,000,000 of the Negro children did not enroll in school in 1930; 75.2 per cent of those enrolled in the public schools during 1925-1926 were in classes below the fifth grade; and, the average salary of the teachers for these Negro children was $524 a year.

5. Not a southern state supports a university wherein Negro students may receive training in medicine, dentistry or law. Following the Gaines vs. Canada decision, the Missouri case, various plans have been suggested in many southern states to overcome this difficulty with only one state taking a constructive approach to it. Even though the final solution is not at hand for all of the states yet a plain implication of the decision is that it lifted the ceiling over Negro education, because until the Gaines case was decided, the ceiling over Negro education in the South was the bachelor's degree. Since the Gaines' decision, the same ceiling now exists for whites and Negroes.

6. Not a southern state supports or maintains an experiment station or substation in connection with the 17 land-grant colleges for Negroes in as many states.

EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION

7. Instead of approaching an equitable distribution of funds for higher education, southern states now appropriate, proportionately, less money for the higher education of Negroes than they did thirty years ago.

8. In 1930, the 17 land-grant colleges for Negroes received annually $2,500,000 less than they should have received for cooperative extension work alone.

Already I have suggested the emergency nature of the educational needs of the south and it must be clear that the presence of Negroes does not constitute the cause of the emergency. It is nationally important to have all sections of America marching toward the same goals of educational achievement desirable for all of the children in the nation. Federal and state funds which may be used in reaching these goals must carry safeguards against discrimination in the use of such funds among the children of different races.

Special federal grants are in demand for the educational needs in the south in addition to any existing general federal grants and should be made available for a limited number of years at a time, subject to renewal. The number of renewals would depend upon the time needed to bring the educational status of the South up to the normal education well-being of other sections of the country.

Negro youth will benefit from federal aid if it is allocated upon a basis of comparative financial need, and not upon a basis of population in the various states. The population distribution would increase present educational disparities between states. The educational needs of Negro youth call for special treatment in the form of safeguards which would prevent an increase in the inequalities in the financial support of schools for whites and Negroes within the same states.

In addition, every effort must be used to offset any federal aid to states based upon a racially designated population ratio since this would yield less than the amounts which are now available to Negro education in states like West Virginia, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kentucky.

Negro youth have great needs in the areas of vocational training, guidance, apprenticeship education, trade and technical education, recreation and playgrounds, nursery-school education, adult education and other fields of specialized training. For this group, school buildings and library facilities are everywhere inadequate.

The 17 land-grant colleges for Negroes, in spite of recent evidences of growth, cannot serve their respective states as they should as long as they fail to receive proper state and federal finfiancial support, and so long as they fail to have support from organizations and programs which exist in the states for cooperative services among the different colleges.

Negro youth need federal aid in education not only for themselves and for the section of our country in which most of them live, but as an essential ingredient of American democracy.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

ALA. SCHOOL HEAD CITES INEQUALITY OF EDUCATION IN SOUTH

Dr. Buell Gallagher Tells NAACP Statistics Show 17 Southern States Discriminate Against Negroes on Youth Night.

By SELENA GRAY

Citing facts to back his charge, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president Talladega College, Talladega, Alabama, in an address before the 32nd annual conference of the NAACP, on Thursday, Youth Night, told an overflowing audience at the Good Hope Baptist Church that for every dollar spent for white students in the South, fifty cents was spent for Negro students, and for every dollar paid a white teacher, sixty cents is paid a Negro teacher. "According to

statistics from the Office of Education, Washington, D. C., this is the actual situation in 17 Southern states, Dr. Gallagher said.

"The fabulous excuse that the South is relatively poor and cannot be expected to cope with standards in other sections is no reason for a dual system of education. If the South is so poor as all that it should abandon the dual system. The real truth is that such a setup as is saves money for the benefit of Southern whites. Fifty million dollars annually is realized from the present educational setup in these 17 Southern states.

"If the South wishes to prosper, it must be eager and ready to see the Negro prosper. This is true in education as well as anything else," Dr. Gallagher pointed out.

As a solution to these discriminations, the young Alabama school head who has held his post at Talladega eight years and is much in demand as a lecturer. urged youth and leaders to support organized efforts of the race such as the NAACP; that youth take advantage of every opportunity for their advancement. "The battle for equality in education is not an easy one. It is a long and steady fight which requires courage, practice ambition and faith."

Madison S. Jones Summarizes Youth Work

In an interesting review of youth activities, Madison S. Jones, national youth director, New York, told the conference that the youth of today are not defeatists. "Youth have courage, faith in themselves and in their future. Our hope in youth organizations. Our program is far the right to vote, equal opportunity in education, labor unions, employment, national defense, and a real training for leadership."

A short address was made by Miss Nancy Kennibrew, representing the Dallas Youth branch, who pointed out the activities of the NAACP. In most eloquent manner, Miss Kennibrew urged Negro youth to join and support the NAACP, that it was the youth who would reap the benefits of its activities.

Prizes were awarded Miss Ernestine Richmond, Wewoka, Okla., and Isaac Moran, Tulsa, Okla., for the essay contest sponsored in April on the subject: "What Negro Youth Expects from National Defense."

The awards were presented by Walter White, executive secretary NAACP.

The Youth session Thursday was presided over by Miss Rosie Neyland, president of the Houston Youth Council.

Other Youth Speakers

The Youth sessions were held at Bebee Tabernacle C. M. E. Church. Speakers included: Bernezetta Littles, Tulsa; Howard Lloyd, Philadelphia; Thomas Holley, San Antonio; Miss Beasley Mitchell, Ardmore, Okla.; John W. Rice, Prairie View; Joseph Guinn Chicago; Isaiah Watkins, Houston; Thelma Simmons, Houston; Vera S. Dial, Houston; Eugene H. Hall, Detroit.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JUL 5 1941

The Negro press has done a perfectly swell job on the disgraceful happenings in and around Southern training camps. While the white press has largely remained silent, the Negro newspapers have lived up to the best traditions of journalism. They have demonstrated again how indispensable they are.

SEP 6 1941

Negro soldier morale is low because the War Department has treated them as pariahs, set them aside as lepers, mistreated them like convicts. Negro civilian morale is low because we resent this mistreatment of our sons, brothers, husbands and uncles who were sent to train to fight Nazis and find it increasingly necessary to fight Crackers. There is no way for the Negro press to exaggerate the iniquity of this situation.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt continues to carry on her very effective propaganda against color discrimination. In New York last week she told 500 industrial and business leaders that Negroes have a "desperately harder" time than whites in obtaining jobs. "It's not the color of your skin that makes you hirable," she said. "You've got to take a person as a person, regardless of his race, creed or color, when it comes to filling a job." Too bad so few prominent white people possess her courage.

It remains to be seen if President Roosevelt will be as bold as Mrs. Roosevelt in a situation over which he has complete control. The CIO's Fair Employment Practice Committee has just recommended to the President that he direct all Federal departments and agencies to eliminate discrimination against Negroes in the hiring of government workers. This policy has long been one of the outstanding disgraces of democracy. Will the President act?

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

JUN 5 1941

Hits Slander Of Negroes in Sat. Eve. Post

South Side, Chicago.
Workers Correspondence Dept.:

On the cover of a recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post was a picture of a Negro woman sweeping dust under a rug. Is this representative of Negro women? No! But this is what the Post and its advertisers would have you think.

Negro Workers

Their cover is but a reflection of their general policy toward the Negro people. Stories by Octavus Roy Cohen, which appear in the Post quite often, portray the Negro as an easy-going gambling idler who never struggles except for petty things and then uses a razor for a convincer.

Recently the Post carried an article by a Negro reformist, Walter White, in which he bemoaned the fact that Negroes were being jim-crowed and discriminated against in the U. S. army and navy, and completely barred from the marine corps and had no chance to give their lives to extend the "four freedoms" (and American imperialism) to the corners of the earth. Thus the Saturday Evening Post waves a tiny American flag at the 13 million oppressed Negro people in the United States.

Examine the advertisers in the Post in any issue for years back. You will find the ads of General Motors, Fisher body, Chevrolet, Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, LaSalle, Cadillac, Nylon, Pyraline, Cellophane, Frigidaire, Duco, Delco and a score of others in the same family of which the profits flow to Delaware into the house of duPont, one of if not the biggest war profiteers. duPont who has never even pretended to be a friend of the Negro people.

There is no need to look for the editorial page of the Saturday Evening Post to determine its policies. They are stated very plainly on the advertising pages and occasionally, on the cover.

A NEGRO WORKER.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

SEP 20 1941

The Call To School

THE SCHOOL BELL rings again for the young folk. Summer frolic and vacation are passed and it is time to get over the desk for hard study. We congratulate the young ones whose fortune it is to return to school. Here's hoping for happy landing.

The sad part of it all is the fact that we are met with a worse crowding condition than at any times in the history of our lives. The little out portable shacks do not even attempt to solve this problem. At Booker Washington high school, students will be literally packed together like sardines in a box in spite of the double sessions.

We all know from experience that a creditable high school education cannot be gotten in the prescribed time on half ration. It takes a full session per day and our children are not getting this.

Fulton county should have a full fledged high school. It is unfair for the county to empty its high school students on the city with its already crowded condition. The population at Washington high school is much greater than many small cities with a mayor, council and managers. To say nothing of the crowded class work and the handicaps incumbent on teachers there is a heavy patrol duty that calls for first class policing.

We are told that in many rural areas the same condition obtains. There is a refusal on the part of school authorities to provide busses for the transportation of students of the colored race to better consolidated schools. Many children have to walk many miles per day to the little one-room and one-teacher shanty. Surely the love for a democracy that affords or allows such discrimination among a portion of its citizens can be enhanced in the least.

Park and playground facilities in Atlanta during the summer were criminal. The Washington Park pavilion burned and no arrangements were made during the summer for its replacement. Hence the park, with no accommodations was poorly attended and afforded poor recreation for those who did attend.

The above constitute conditions that must have immediate attention if our government is still to pose as a utility for all the people.

Our people should get their names on the registration books and meet those at Phillippi to whom we have poured out tears and petty begging in vain.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

BETWEEN THE LINES

Raps Jim Crow

By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK

OUR GREAT NATION is irrevocably committed to the belief that the dollar is all mighty! In spite of the fact that Britain's back is to the wall in its desperate attempt to stem the tide of the German legions battering daily at her shores this country is "taking things easy."

The game of politics is being played as shrewdly as in times of peace; labor is bent on bettering its advantage even if the safety of the nation is involved in its policies; capital is bent as never before on maintaining fat dividends.

Thoughtful and serious students of international questions are unanimous in the assertion that the future of this nation is bound up with the fate of Great Britain. Yet this country is trying to evade the ugly facts and catastrophic implications by crying "business as usual."

POWER UNITED

The serene air of our people is rooted in the belief that he who has the dollar need not worry. This is only partly true for we are fast entering a phase of human evolution where even the power of the dollar is limited. We are decidedly over-confident in international matter but in this over-confidence may be the factors of our nation's undoing.

Athletic coaches of today go to extreme pains to keep over-confidence from invading their respective squads. The over-confident team is always inviting defeat. It has come about that many a great over-confident team is vanquished by mediocre team playing the under dog role in the game. It is even so with nations—this nation—over-confidence like a cancer is gnawing at the vitals of the nation.

One of the best proofs of this over-confidence is shown in the rather desultory way Negroes are being handled in defense matters and programs. The Negro has in abundance the one thing that a crucial situation demands, and that is loyalty. There can be no victory without loyalty and the greater the loyalty, the greater the assurance of victory. But from the way this country is hesitating about admitting the Negroes to full equality in the defense program, it doubtless feels certain that it can win without them. This may be right and then it may not be.

THIS IS A WAR

This is a war and not an election. A candidate does not have to have the entire vote of the electorate to win the election; but a nation must have the entire support of the citizens to win wars.

Within a year, according to the Newport News Daily Press, there have been more than twenty "explosions" and fires in the defense industries with considerable loss of life and millions in property losses. In spite of the Dies committee and the FBI and the vigilance of conscientious citizens, these "accidents" and "explosions" are laying a heavy toll on this nation. Strangely enough the most of these industrial "accidents" have happened where the population is deeply tinged with foreign affiliations.

If Uncle Sam wants the wheels to turn and these explosions and accidents to cease, let him call on the hundreds of thousands of loyal Negroes who are standing ready. When the maufacturers and the higher ups in governmental matters condone sabotage and industrial fifth columnists by trying to play down the pro-Hitlerism in our industry, they are frankly pranking with disaster. We all have our pet prejudices and the white man is entitled to his; but when this stands in the way of a country's safety it is about time that we check on our notions and the costliness thereof. Prejudice becomes a luxury under such circumstances and in war times luxuries must be subordinated to necessities.

AN EXPLANATION

When we consider that the increasing frequency of these industrial "accidents" roughly coincides with the probabilities of this nation's help to Great Britain, we have an explanation that should rise some serious questions, chief among them are, can our country give the aid to Britain the emergency demands? Is it sound economics to continue to expand our war industries without guaranteeing the safety of the nation's investments by manning these industries with the most loyal labor that the country affords?

Is it common sense to prank with disaster by letting prejudice and outmoded traditions hamper a program the effectiveness of which means salvation or damnation for democracy? "Pranking" has its place and its time; but this country with its two oceans to be defended is not the place; and this day of long range bombing is not the time! To prank or not to prank is the question?

DR. DU BOIS AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS

In a recent address delivered at Lincoln university of Missouri, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, professor of sociology at Atlanta university, denounced the idea of segregated schools as being extravagant and idiotic. He argued that such a system is in "direct contravention to that democratic equality toward which all education in the end must strive."

No one who is aware of the handicaps of segregated schools—both from the cultural and tutorial aspects—can assail this position. The very nature of the separation is a denial of those advantages that flow from normal fellowship on an intellectual level. Segregation removes from the Negro student the opportunity for healthy contacts and exchange of views with his white brother and shuts out the one avenue through which racial understanding, goodwill and mutual self-respect might be cultivated with dignity during the formative years.

Lamentable as this denial of fellowship may be, the paucity of physical equipment together with sub-standard salary schedules and poor teachers are a far more deplorable impairment of the educational functions of the separate schools than the lack of helpful association. The only sane and appropriate remedy is an outright prohibition of Jim-Crowism.

It would seem that the purpose of education in a democracy is the levelling up of the intellectual processes of the many in order to evolve a broad and equitable basis for the functioning of society. The promotion of caste, the creation of special spheres of influence for the few upon whom all privileges are conferred are obviously at variance with the elementary notions of a democratically governed society.

A dual educational system is an economic drain and burden on the state. Whereas the converse would represent intelligent economy and judicious concentration of the intellectual and financial resources of any given community. The result would be unilateral progress and the spreading of the means by which the ultimate objectives of democracy might be attained.

No one is more eminently qualified to make those observations than Dr. DuBois. He has studied at close range the situation which he decries. He has devoted many years toward finding a solution to the vexing problems that confront black America. In his books, articles and public lectures he has pointed out to white America the way to advance and preserve the concept of democracy without undue injury to vested rights and traditions. Not only black, but white America would do well to heed his counsel.

FEB 29 1941
FEB 23 1941
FEB 1 1941

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

JIM CROWISM, A NATIONAL INSTITUTION

MAR 7 1941

Jim Crowism is no longer confined to the South land; it is a national institution. Years ago, whenever the word Jim Crowism was used among our people, our first thoughts were directed to the South, but in recent years the institution of Jim Crowism has spread its evil wings to the four corners of the United States. So, today, the American Negro faces the same problems in Kansas and Illinois as does the Negro in Mississippi. In Kansas the Negro is denied the right to become members of unions; he is shut out of the defense program; he is denied work; he is jim crowed in theatres and, in many cases, cannot even enter public places which is identically the same kind of treatment accorded Negroes in Mississippi.

MAR 7 1941

The new war, in defense of democracy, has caused the Negro to see more vividly the fact that it is necessary to have a united front in order to fight the common enemy. It has opened the Negro's eyes to the fact that Negroes in Kansas are affected by the circumstances of Negroes in Tennessee. As long as Negroes in the South are deprived of their rights as American citizens, we who live in Kansas and other so-called "Free States" will suffer under the lash of economic and social slavery. American freedom is supposed to be guaranteed in the Constitution of the United States to all of its citizenry. The rights of all people are protected theoretically by the Fourteenth amendment of the Constitution; but universal suffrage so far as Negroes are concerned has been a mere joke.

American freedom, so far as the Negro is concerned, has been supplanted by three great enemies of democracy; namely, the Totalitarian Powers, the Fifth Column and down-right Racial Prejudice. This nation has had a great deal to say about the Christian Civilization, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man, but the many shocking types of Jim Crowism and discrimination have made us realize that democracy is out of place in such a "Hellish" world. Our human imaginations have become startled at the many unspeakable acts of Jim Crowism explored in recent weeks. All of this makes us realize there is but one thing for Negroes in America to do — perfect a national unity and seek freedom. Patrick Henry once said, "Give me liberty, or give me death". This statement is very appropriate when thinking of the American Negro and how he labors under the set-up of the national institution of Jim Crowism.

MAR 7 1941

When this nation stops playing politics with the national defense program and realizes the seriousness of world conditions, then, perhaps, some of the forces blocking our unity will vanish. Totalitarianism, the Fifth Column and Jim Crowism may not have such a prominent place. These three great enemies must be removed, if America is to become a strong nation in defense of "Democracy". When fathers and mothers send their sons to the camps to be trained, they have indeed made a big sacrifice in defense of democracy; but that sacrifice is not for the purpose of securing politicians and profiteers who are not interested in the real purpose of our national defense program. The politician and profiteers will no doubt get more out the war-deal than the humble citizens who shoulder the guns and for that reason alone, the politicians and profiteers should do everything possible to remove the stumbling blocks to democracy.

We must have unity of purpose with respect to the liberty of all citizens in order to make our defense program protect democracy. Democracy must stand on a firm foundation of principal as well as being backed with guns, tanks, planes and amunition. That principal is "Freedom" to all citizens. This nation has a wonderful opportunity to become the true leader of all nations who sincerely want "Democracy". But America must do away with subversive forces that are destroying our democracy right here at home. America must bring about common unity and eliminate the enemy of justice and fair play and establish a nation of one people, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

What Is Segregation?

FEB 1 1941

"Segregation is the special American means of branding Colored Americans as the inferiors of inferiors in public status.

"When the white South found itself confronted with the federal status of equality for Colored people, the former slaves—equality of citizenship, of freedom, of franchise rights, backed by the national government—it selected the denial of presence and of service in places opened for public patronage as the one great way to brand Colored people as having been a slave race and make them forever the scum of civil society.

FEB 1 1941

"It is a very effective measure. Colored people are traitors to themselves to aid and abet the idea by self-segregation."

—W. M. TROTTER.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Quakers Reaffirm Their Stand On Discrimination

APR 20 1941

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—(ANP)—"A threat to democracy" is the manner in which the Arch Street yearly meeting of the Society of Friends described racial discrimination last week. Pleading for race equality, the committee on race relations in its annual report, which was adopted, said:

"Negroes are not the only victims of racial discrimination, but they bear the brunt more heavily than other races. Even churches in some parts of the country are guilty of race discrimination, and all over the United States it is more difficult for Negroes to get an education than it is for whites.

"Many kinds of work, not skilled, are closed to qualified persons because of color. That naturally results in a high rate of unemployment among Negroes, and provides a ready argument for those who would make capital of democracy's failure to provide for all classes."

APR 20 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHITE DEAN RAPS SOUTH'S SCHOOL BIAS

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 12—Racial separation laws that force Negro students pursuing specialized courses to seek education in far away communities, plagued Tella Marie Cole, 16-year-old piano prodigy this wek when she graduated from Central High School. She will enter Oberlin Conservatory of Music in September.

Regretting the loss of his star pupil, Dean Dwight Anderson of the University of Louisville School of Music, said: "Sending her away from this [illegible] next year—because of our school racial restrictions—is to me a most shocking thing." Continuing he said, "The Negro race has not produced any instrumentalists that are first rate artists, although there are a number of outstanding Negro vocalists. I think that this girl may very well do something remarkable for her race."

NEWSPAPER COMMENTS

The talented young pianist has been a private pupil of Dean Anderson since she was 12. She is the daughter of I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, and Mrs. Cole. Tella Marie gave her first public concert when she was 7 years old.

Commenting on her fine "ear" for music, Dean Anderson said if she had been permitted to attend the University, "If not the best it would have been among the best at the School of Music."

Commenting editorially, The Louisville Courier-Journal, one of the most liberal white newspapers in the South, [illegible] Marie Cole, sixteen-year-old Negro pianist, must continue her musical education outside of Louisville because the teaching facilities at the University of Louisville School of Music are denied to members of her race and no other comparable facilities are provided for them.

"Dean Anderson of the School of Music, who testifies to the girl's extraordinary talent, says it is shocking that she must seek further training elsewhere. Certainly every thoughtful citizen of Louisville must be aware that equality of opportunity, one of the chief shibboleths of democracy, has been set at naught here."

This case strikingly recalls the case in 1938 of Lloyd Gaines, who sought admission to the University of Missouri School of Law, when the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that he had to be admitted "in the absence of other and proper provision for his legal training within the state."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Likes "Daily" for Its Stand On Negro Rights

Detroit, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I read your editorial, "Mr. Randolph's Peculiar Fight for Freedom," in the May 30 issue of your paper. I want to say that I enjoyed reading it very much.

Being a Negro, I endorse the Daily Worker all the way because it happens to be one of the few newspapers which will stand up for the rights of the Negro people.

R. W.

JUN 6 1941

Sees Scrap Iron, Oil Shipped to Japan— Puzzled by U. S. Far East Policy

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

After hearing all the talk about America and Japan going to war and having just returned from the latter country, I feel it necessary to express my views on this situation.

Last November, I left the United States on the S. S. Nemeha, which carried approximately 25.000 barrels of gasoline to Japan. We left Japan on March 1, bound for the Philippine Islands, where, in a few small ports, I saw scrap iron piled on the dock being transferred aboard Japanese vessels for shipment to Japan. This scrap iron, I was told by a longshoreman, had come from the United States. While in the harbor of Kobe, Japan, I spoke to a Scotchman who was aboard a Greek ship which had arrived from Houston, Texas, with a load of scrap iron that day.

JUN 6 1941

If our government is so worried about a war with the Japanese, then I am puzzled as to why they allow the sale of this precious metal and gasoline to an aggressive nation. Is it not possible that our industrialists are selling these materials to Japan for profit and that they use their lobbyists to get our Congressmen to keep these passages open for trade, even though it means the death and destruction of the Chinese people?

J. M.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

GAINES DECISION IS LARGELY IGNORED BY SOUTHERN EDUCATORS

Eight Fail To Take Any Action

DEC 25 1941

(By ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS)

Although three years have passed since the supreme court handed down the famous Gaines decision ordering states to provide equal educational opportunities within their borders for all citizens, only three of the 15 states with separate school systems have made any actual move in this direction.

Facts and figures showing the disregard of southern states for the supreme court mandate have been compiled in a special survey conducted by the Southern Frontier, organ of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which has its headquarters here.

THE REPORT STATES:

"On December 8, 1938, the supreme court handed down the Gaines decision on graduate education for Negroes. Immediately the white Southern press began to debate what the south could do to meet the conditions; conferences of white educators were held or were reported about to be held. The average citizen, not greatly concerned, left everything to school men and the legislature.

NO LONGER NEWS

DEC 25 1941

"The Gaines decision is no longer news. As far as the general public goes, it is all settled. To Negroes it is far from settled and to practically dominated educators and administrators, an uneasiness moves them at the sight of an occasional Negro application to their college. What they do with these applications is any white man's guess. But what has been done in these three years to provide graduates and professional training for Negroes? What is being planned for the future?

"Have the educational lobbies secured increased appropriations for Negro colleges along with those of white colleges? Have administrators seen to it that their Negro state colleges shared federal funds in proportion to their need?

"Briefly, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee have done nothing; Arkansas, Oklahoma, Maryland, and Texas have provided scholarship funds to supplement the cost of Negroes leaving the state for graduate study; North Carolina has established a department of law and a school of library instruction in North Carolina State College for Negroes at Durham. Missouri, where the suit originated, has established a law school and is arrnging for a school of journalism; Virginia reports progress in increasing teachers' salaries and in introducing courses on the graduate level.

WHAT IS BEING PLANNED

DEC 25 1941

"Even the most honest, altruistic, and liberal southern states could not possibly establish in three years graduate schools for Negroes on a level with white schools. No semi-reasonable person would expect it. But workable plans for future development—what are they?

"Either the future of graduate and professional training for Negroes is to be kept a deep dark secret to avoid repercussions, or there is mighty little future to look forward to if initiative is left to educational authorities.

"If Negroes keep on sniping at Missouri where the heat generates, that state will establish a graduate school at Lincoln university comparable to that of the state university. Maryland sees possibilities in a graduate school at Morgan college; Virginia talks specifically in terms of law and medicine; Florida has plans under consideration; Kentucky and Tennessee are confronted with court battles precipitated by Negroes grown a bit impatient over nothing. From the other states which already have done nothing come a monotonous repetition of 'nothing is being planned so far as we know.'

DO LOBBIES AID NEGRO SCHOOLS?

DEC 25 1941

"It is not to be concluded that some white educators in these states are not thinking about the problem confronting them. They are thinking. Certain signs point to the trend their thinking is taking. 'Let us build up our state college for Negroes here at home', they say. Now, few white people outside of school men know that colleges must meet certain undergraduate standards before they can give recognized graduate work and almost no southern legislator knows it. Consequently it is quite possible that legislatures may attempt, with greater success than they have yet had, to add graduate schools to the catalogues of Negro colleges without an appreciable increase in the appropriations. This theory is susceptible of proof, and with figures. The total net increase in the last appropriation for fifteen Negro state colleges over that immediately preceding was $140,183.50. These Negro colleges received from the recent legislatures for all graduate, professional, and undergraduate work, $3,434,318.50.

DEC 25 1941

"How much these same legislatures appropriated for their own institutions is not immediately available but one may gather something of the differences in amounts from the appropriations of Texas. Out of a total biennial appropriation for higher education of $22,602,069, the state's only Negro college, Prairie View, gets $349,500.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Raps Jim Crow Army Schools

NOV 29 1941

National Bap't President Denies Approving Separate Units

Emphatically and definitely denying that he was one of the signers of the purported request to President Roosevelt for separate Army officers' training schools, the Reverend D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention wrote the N. A. A. C. P. "I am definitely and frankly with the leaders who signed the statement repudiating requests for Jim-Crow officers training. In no sense would I give my name to a thing of this kind. If my name is anywhere attached to anything of this kind, it is either forged or the facts were kept secret."

Bishop R. R. Wright, acting president of Wilberforce University and Bishop of the A. M. E. Church, wrote: "I did not hear the broadcast nor have I seen the statement."

NOV 29 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

SUNNY SOUTH KEEPS "BLACKOUT" ON FOR COLORED ENTERTAINERS

DEC 13 1941

Neon Lights Below Mason-Dixon "All Clear" Sign for Whites

By BERNECE and DOLORES CALVIN

BATON ROUGE, La. (C)—Traveling 3,000 miles from New York, we have at last found out the truth about the theatrical world of the South.

The sunny South has nothing compared with the Broadway of New York with its electric lights strung from one block to another, good places to eat, and the feeling that when you walk down its avenues you are surely entering the gates of heaven. Nor will it ever as long as it keeps its policy of closing its doors on colored communities. But that is so limited.

Until the "glorious" South awakens to the fact that they are on the losing side by shutting us out in the cold, they shall never have a Broadway, even on a small scale, like the one in New York.

Blackout for Colored

You walk the streets of Baton Rouge, or any other big little city and very, very rarely will you see a colored actor or actress in neon signs.

White managers just refuse to hire them, not because our stars haven't drawing power, but because they are prejudiced.

Instead, they must hunt up some inferior white entertainers each week, and convince themselves that they have just as good an artist as Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Noble Sissle, Jimmie Lunceford or Erskine Hawkins, and that they are not only giving "their talent" a chance, but also keeping the big money out of the colored entertainers' hands.

DEC 13 1941

Good, but Doubtful

But the whites down here love colored bands, for instance, while changing stations in New Orleans, we heard two young white girls exclaim in their Southern drawl: "You know, Susie, I just love Count Basie. And the Ink Spots are just too grand for words."

And Susie answered: "My favorite is the Duke. But "I Don't Want to Set the World on Fire" just hits the spot. They say a colored fellow wrote that. But I don't believe it. It's too good.

No B'way for Them

There are a few lucky entertainers, who through the clever tricks of their managers, are able occasionally, to get on the Southern white stage. But the majority of our talent are banned from view. The only relief for our music makers below the Mason and Dixon Line is the col-

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Eight In South Doing Nothing To Equalize Schools

DEC 26 1941

Tennessee, Kentucky And Alabama Listed In "Recreant" Group By Interracial Commission's Survey; And Also Georgia, Of Course

ATLANTA, Dec. 23 (ANP)—Although three years have passed since the supreme court handed down the famous Gaines decision ordering states to provide equal educational opportunities within their borders for all citizens, only three of the 15 states with separate school systems have made any actual move in this direction.

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DEC 26 1941

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DEC 26 1941

WHAT IS BEING PLANNED NEXT?

"Even the most honest, altruistic, and liberal southern states could not possibly establish in three years graduate schools for Negroes on a level with white schools. No semi-reasonable person would expect it. But workable plans for future development—what are they?

"Either the future of graduate and professional training for Negroes is to be kept a deep dark secret to avoid political repercussions, or there is mighty little future to look forward to if initiative is left to educational authorities.

"If Negroes keep on sniping at Missouri where the heat generates, that state will establish a graduate school at Lincoln university comparable to that of the state university. Maryland sees possibilities in a graduate school at Morgan college; Virginia talks specifically in terms of law and medicine; Florida has plans under consideration; Kentucky and Tennessee are confronted with court battles precipitated by Negroes grown a bit impatient over nothing. From the other states which already have done nothing come a monotonous repitition of 'nothing is being planned so far as we know.'"

DEC 26 1941

DO EDUCATIONAL LOBBIES AID NEGRO SCHOOLS?

"It is not to be concluded that some white educators in these states are not thinking about the problems confronting them. They are thinking. Certain signs point to the trend their thinking is taking. 'Let us build up our state college for Negroes here at home,' they say. Now, few white people outside of school men know that colleges must meet certain undergraduate standards before they can give recognized graduate work and almost no southern legislator knows it. Consequently, it is quite possible that legislatures may attempt, with greater success than they have yet had, to add graduate schools to the catalogs of Negro colleges without an appreciable increase in the appropriations. This theory is susceptible of proof, and with figures. The total net increase in the last appropriation for fifteen Negro state colleges over that immediately preceding was $140,183.50 (Table 1). These Negro colleges received from the recent legislatures for all graduate, professional, and undergraduate work $3,434,318.50. (Table 1).

"How much these same legislatures appropriated for their own institutions is not immediately available but one may gather something of the differences in amounts from the appropriations of Texas. Out of a total biennial appropriation for higher education of $22,602,069, the state's only Negro college, Prairie View, gets $349,500.

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DEC 26 1941

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DEC 26 1941

"Southern educators insist, and so do southern editors, that federal funds should be allocated between the south and the rest of the nation according to need and not according to ability to pay or to population. So far, politics in Washington has blocked what the south holds to be the only equitable way to equalize educational needs of the Nation. Politics, on the other hand, functions in Atlanta, Austin, Nashville, and other state capitols in an iden-

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plant and equipment for Negro colleges. Other millions will have to be found to employ more professors and increase the salaries of those already at work. Negroes know this. They have shown a willingness, almost an eagerness, to realize their educational ambition over a reasonable number of years provided they are

ARE NEGROES WARDS OF THE SOUTH?

"Southern states will have to spend many millions of dollars

DEC 26 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

SUNNY SOUTH KEEPS "BLACKOUT" ON FOR COLORED ENTERTAINERS

DEC 13 1941

Neon Lights Below Mason-Dixon Line

"All Clear" Sign for Whites

By BERNECE and DOLORES CALVIN

BATON ROUGE, La., (C)—Traveling 3,000 miles from New York, we have at last found out the truth about the theatrical world of the South.

The sunny South has nothing compared with the Broadway of New York with its electric lights strung from one block to another, good places to eat, and the feeling that when you walk down its avenues you are surely entering the gates of heaven. Nor will it ever as long as it keeps its policy of closing its doors on colored entertainment.

Blackout for Colored

You walk the streets of Baton Rouge, or any other big city and very, very rarely will you see a colored actor or actress in neon signs.

White managers just refuse to hire them, not because our stars haven't drawing power, but because they are prejudiced.

Instead, they must hunt up some inferior white entertainers each week, and convince themselves that they have just as good an artist as Ella Fitzgerald, Count Basie, Noble Sissle, Jimmie Lunceford or Erskine Hawkins, and that they are not only giving "their talent" a chance, but also keeping the big money out of the colored entertainers' hands.

DEC 13 1941

Good, but Doubtful

But the whites down here love colored bands, for instance, while changing stations in New Orleans, we heard two young white girls exclaim in their Southern drawl: "You know, Susie, I just love Count Basie. And the Ink Spots are just too grand for words."

And Susie answered: "My favorite is the Duke. But "I Don't Want to Set the World on Fire" just hits the spot. They say a colored fellow wrote that. But I don't believe it. It's too good.

No B'way for Them

There are a few lucky entertainers, who through the clever tricks of their managers, are able occasionally, to get on the Southern white stage. But the majority of our talent are banned from view. The only relief for our music makers below the Mason and Dixon Line is the colored concerts.

What is being planned for the future?

DEC 26 1941

"Have the educational lobbies secured increased appropriations for Negro colleges along with those for white colleges? Have administrators seen to it that their Negro colleges shared federal funds in proportion to their need?

"Briefly, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Tennessee are concerned with court battles precipitated by Negroes grown a bit impatient over nothing. From the other states which already have done nothing come a monotonous repetition of 'nothing is being planned so far as we know.'"

DEC 26 1941

DO EDUCATIONAL LOBBIES AID NEGRO SCHOOLS?

"It is not to be concluded that some white educators in these states are not thinking about the problems confronting them. They are thinking. Certain signs point to the trend their thinking is taking. 'Let us build up our state college for Negroes here at home,' they say. Now, few white people outside of school men know that colleges must meet certain undergraduate standards before they can give recognized graduate work and almost no graduate work and almost no southern legislator knows it. Consequently, it is quite possible that legislatures may attempt, with greater success than they have yet had, to add graduate schools to the catalogs of Negro colleges without an appreciable increase in the appropriations. This theory is susceptible of proof, and with figures. The total net increase in the last appropriation for fifteen Negro state colleges over that immediately preceding was $140,183.50 (Table 1). These Negro colleges received from the recent legislatures for all graduate, professional, and undergraduate work $3,434,318.50. (Table 1).

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ARE NEGROES WARDS OF THE SOUTH?

DEC 26 1941

"Southern states will have to spend many millions of dollars for plant and equipment for Negro colleges. Other millions will have to be found to employ more professors and increase the salaries of those already at work. Southern Negroes know this. They have shown a willingness, almost an eagerness, to realize their educational ambition over a reasonable number of years provided they are sure that the 'powers that be' are honest with them and that they are included officially in formulating and working out a program for higher education. White and Negro citizens in the field of education need to plan together for the future. It cannot be left to white educators to acquire and distribute funds according to need.

DEC 26 1941

Eight in South Doing Nothing To Equalize Schools

DEC 26 1941

Tennessee, Kentucky And Alabama Listed In "Recreant" Group By Interracial Commission's Survey; And Also Georgia, Of Course

ATLANTA, Dec. 23 (ANP)—Although three years have passed since the supreme court handed down the famous Gaines decision ordering states to provide equal educational opportunities within their borders for all citizens, only three of the 15 states with separate school systems have made any actual move in this direction.

Facts and figures showing the disregard of southern states for the supreme court mandate have been compiled in a special survey conducted by the Southern Frontier, organ of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation which has its headquarters here.

DEC 26 1941

The report states:

"On Dec. 8, 1938, the supreme court handed down the Gaines decision on graduate education for Negroes. Immediately the white Southern press began to debate what the south could do to meet the conditions; conferences of white educators were held or were reported about to be held. The average citizen, not greatly concerned, left everything to school men and the legislature.

"The Gaines decision is no longer news. As far as the general public goes, it is all settled. To Negroes this is any white man's guess. But what has been done in these three K years to provide graduate and professional training for Negroes?

"Either the future of graduate and professional training for Negroes is to be kept a deep dark secret to avoid political repercussions, or there is mighty little future to look forward to in initiative is left to educational authorities.

"If Negroes keep on sniping at Missouri where the heat generates, that state will establish a graduate school at Lincoln university comparable to that of the state university. Maryland sees possibilities in a graduate school at Morgan college; Virginia talks specifically in terms of law and medicine; Florida has plans under consideration; Kentucky and Tennessee are confronted with court battles precipitated by Negroes grown a bit impatient over nothing. From the other states which already have done nothing come a monotonous repetition of 'nothing is being planned so far as we know.'"

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17-1941

GEORGIA

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
February 15, 1941

Plan Provides Elimination of Pre-Med Work

Educators, Physicians Say Proposal Reduces Medical Standards.

A plan to forestall a serious shortage of doctors in rural areas because of the U. S. army's demand for more and more physicians was introduced in the state senate yesterday through a bill that would permit students to go directly from high school to medical college without an intervening two-year pre-med course.

Said by its author, J. O. Wall, of Eatonton, to have the backing of Governor Talmadge, the bill at once met with a storm of protest from educators and practicing physicians who claim that the proposal drastically reduces medical standards in Georgia.

Without Doctors.

After presenting his measure, Senator Wall said that many rural areas and small towns already were without medical men and that the future demands of the army on the profession would deplete additional sections of the state.

He added that his own town (Eatonton) had but one doctor, and recently when that man was stricken with the flu "more than 20 white families were forced to rely upon a Negro physician."

His bill seeks to abolish a state law requiring students to complete 60 hours or two years of pre-medical work before going from high school to a medical course of four years. Of that 60 hours, 28 hours must include chemical study.

In place of that section, Senator Wall would place this sentence: "No applicant for a medical college shall be refused on the grounds of lack of preliminary education if he is a graduate of an accredited high school and at least 20 years of age."

Medical Schools Full.

Educators point out that permitting students to go directly from high school to medical college would not increase the number of doctors because medical schools already have more applicants than they can admit.

The Georgia Medical College at Augusta admits 48 students each year. In order to admit more students and still be an accredited institution, it would be necessary to add additional instructors.

Senator Wall added that under the present setup a medical student "was at least 28 years old when he begins the practice of medicine." After graduation from high school a student must attend two years of college, then four years of medical school and finally two years of internship.

SENATOR J. O. WALL—
"shortage of doctors."

At the State College in Augusta at present 177 medical students are enrolled. Of this number almost half are married and between the ages of 25 and 30, according to University System officials.

The bill was referred to the committee on hygiene and sanitation, which includes a physician in its membership—Senator Gordon S. Sumner, of Sylvester.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MIXED SCHOOL PLAN ANGERS GA. GOVERNOR

Seeks To Oust University Dean, 3 Regents; May Purge Faculty

ATLANTA, Ga.—Declaring that "While I'm governor there'll be no Negroes in the same schools with white folks in Georgia, and there'll be no men in our system who advocate it," Governor Talmadge sought this week to oust Walter D. Cocking, dean of the school of education at the University of Georgia who reportedly advocates a graduate school for both Negroes and whites.

Governor Talmadge further demanded the resignation of three state regents who successfully opposed his efforts to oust the dean.

Following the opposition from the three men, who are all his appointees, the governor suddenly discovered that there are too many members on the board of regents who are graduates of the same school.

He found a 1937 law which provides that there shall be no more than seven members of the board from the same school and there are now 10 such members serving.

Those asked to resign were Sandy Beaver, chairman of the board; Ormonde Hunter, vice chairman, and Miller R. Bell.

It is believed that the governor may yet try to get rid of the liberal dean by using his budgetary authority to cut the educator from the state payroll.

He is quoted as saying, "I never did think that these foreign professors were smarter than our own Georgians." Dr. Cocking is a native of Iowa. A "wholesale firing" of university faculty members is expected.

Talmadge's two-year team as governor began January, 1941. While he is known to be an ardent advocate of [illegible] believed that this outburst against non-Georgians and liberal race doctrines is chiefly a political play for votes when he comes up for re-election in 1942.

The governor said his charges against Cocking were based on an affidavit by a former teacher at the university which quoted the dean as recommending a school near Athens for Negroes and whites where graduates of the education college could do practice teaching.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Atlanta Radio Bans 2 Speakers

ATLANTA, Ga. — For the second successive Sunday, WSB, NBC's Red Network station in Atlanta, has refused to accept a speech prepared and scheduled to be delivered by prominent colored citizens on its "Chariot Wheels" program.

"Chariot Wheels" is sponsored by the Baptist Ministers' Union and features spirituals and a five-minute talk every Sunday at 11:30 p.m. APR 12 1941

Last week's speech was to have been delivered by Alonzo G. Moron, manager of two local housing projects, Mr. Moron was informed that his talk was not "inspirational" enough, and a Baptist minister was substituted.

Army Officer Canned Too

This Sunday's talk was to have been delivered by 1st Lieutenant A. C. Murdaugh, manager of a local undertaking establishment. Mr. Murdaugh was informed that his speech was not "spiritual" enough. APR 12 1941

The radio station requires that all prospective speeches for the program be submitted several days in advance. This ruling checks any possible outspoken or constructive utterance.

Give Salaries

For example, Mr. Moron's address stated that the average salary earned by occupants of the housing projects runs between $12 and $14 per week, wives employed part-time average $3 per week. APR 12 1941

Elsewhere in his talk, Mr. Moron remarked that the housing projects were making colored and white families better and healthier citizens.

Interested observers say that such an innocuous statement might also have seemed heresy: first, because the colored sociologist had dared to pass judgment on white families, and second, because he mentioned colored first.

Your Day

Mr. Murdaugh had intended to speak to colored draftees as a former army officer, and had called his address: "Your Day." The thought that this or any other day was the colored person's would have been sufficient to place the speech on the blacklist.

Moreover, Mr. Murdaugh reminded his listeners of Crispus Attucks and Sergeant Carney, and that when the Armistice was declared at the end of World War I, "the body found nearest the German lines was that of one of Atlanta's sons, Mallelieu Rush. He was a colored officer."

Unpardonable Sin

The unpardonable sin committed by Mr. Murdaugh in his stirring message was to quote Patrick Henry's famous "Give me liberty or give me death." APR 12 1941

Atlanta's radio couldn't take that, not from a colored person.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
August 29, 1941

~~Negroes Said~~ Seen in Hotel Near Toccoa

Governor Told Delegate To Press Meeting Saw Couple.

The Governor said yesterday he had been informed a woman delegate to the Georgia Press Association in Toccoa last week saw a Negro man and a Negro woman in a room in the hotel where the meeting was held.

As soon as the newsmen walked into the chief executive's office yesterday, he held out a letter from C. M. Hitch, of Quitman, describing the alleged incident.

The letter said the Negro couple was reported to have been seen by the woman delegate. It added that she protested to an Atlanta newspaper executive who then warned the hotel manager that a riot might take place unless the couple was removed. Later, the letter said, the Negroes "disappeared" from the hotel.

NEGROES EMPLOYED, MANAGER'S WIFE SAYS

Mrs. R. A. Fisher, wife of the manager of the Lake Louise hotel, said yesterday her husband was in Spartanburg, but that she would be glad to answer any questions. Asked about the report of a Negro man and woman being seen in a hotel room during the GPA meeting, she said that the hotel employed three Negroes in the kitchen, a man and wife, between 25 and 30 years of age, and a woman about 50, who is employed as a pastry cook.

Mrs. Fisher said these Negroes live on the grounds, and not in the hotel, adding that they are good, steady help. She said she heard, but "didn't get the straight of it," that on the closing night of the convention, some of the delegates objected to her husband about these Negroes.

Her husband, she said, told these persons who complained, that they had been trying to get white help for some time, but had been unable to do so. The husband, she said, also pointed out it was some distance to town for help to go after work each night, and for this reason they lived on the grounds.

However, the husband told these objectors that he would take the Negroes into town to stay that night, and he did so. Mrs. Fisher also stated she "understood" these objectors had been drinking considerably.

Constitution
Atlanta; Georgia

The "Hush-Hush" Year

Our school doors open this week to admit flocks of knowledge-hungry youngsters and fearful-minded teachers, who under the dictates of the new order in Georgia seem to be working at cross purpose to each other. The students want learning, and the teachers are afraid to give it to them, afraid that gubernatorial wrath will descend upon the luckless head of him who dares mention that Negroes breathe, monkeys were, and politics is.

Never a bold lot at the best, our secondary school and college teachers are in danger of becoming educated mice, their jobs dependent not upon the quality but rather the direction of their teaching.

Howard Odum, a Covington boy who brought distinction to the south with his "Southern Regions," a fact-filled and closely reasoned study of our sectional problems, finds himself in an illustrious band of blacklistees whose names dare not be mentioned in the classroom. Social science teachers, fearful of sudden divorcement from an already meagre income, quake at the prospect of having to teach racial problems, the rise of Nazism in Germany, or the structure of Communism. It has been decided for them that it were better to burn a few books than to educate a few minds.

However, some Americans have read "Mein Kampf" and know what to expect from its author.

The school board has decided our children are good enough to fight for democracy but not good enough to know why it is superior to other faiths; bold enough to confront Nazism with a rifle but not with an intellect: smart enough to work with the Negro but not enough to comprehend his problems

Scholastically, we may refer to this as the "Hush-hush" year in Georgia. A true "Hush-hush" year in the schools might not be such a bad idea after all—provided we "hush-hushed" the proper things.

Let our teachers, for example, speak of the good statesmen and true who once guided Georgia, of democracy in the ideal; let them keep silent on the tyranny, the corruption, the selfish ignorance that political degenerates thrust upon us.

Let them speak of the right to vote in a free electorate; let them keep silent on the fact that only sixteen men in one hundred Georgians exercises that right.

Let them speak of the great men who write good books; let them keep silent on the little men who burn them.

Let them speak of the right of trial by jury; let them keep silent on faked evidence, hand-picked jurors, and pre-arranged decisions.

Let them speak only of the goodness and mercy which follow us all the days of our political life.

Then, in the days to come, when we have reaped a crop of naive and idealistic idiots, happiness may descend upon the pristine hearts of the Board of Education and the inhabitants of the capitol. We can then return to teaching the truth.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Taxi Test Case Goes To State Appeals Court

William Bunn In Appeal To High Taxi Test Case

The test case, involving the legality of the Atlanta city ordinance which provides that independent Negro taxicab drivers designate their cabs for white or Negro passengers was transferred Thursday from the Georgia Supreme Court to the Georgia Court of Appeals.

It was the opinion of the Supreme Court that even when a constitutional question is raised, an appeal from a recorder's court is under the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals.

Fined $25 in Recorder's Court for failure to comply with the taxicab ordinance, William Bunn appealed to the Fulton Superior Court, which affirmed the decision of the lower court. It was then that the case was appealed to the State Supreme Court.

17-1941

GEORGIA

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Capitol Closes; Negro Balcony Being Renovated

OCT 16 1941

In order that workmen might bring to a close a $15,000 re-decorating job at the Capitol theatre, that popular Atlanta playhouse has closed down and will remain closed until next Friday, October 24th, when it will re-open with a new policy, a policy which will bring big time stage shows every Friday through Sunday and a straight picture policy every Monday through Thursday.

Especial attention has been given to the colored department of the theatre and colored patrons who attend this theatre after the re-opening will hardly know the place. In the colored mezzanine carpet will have been laid, the repainting of the side walls and ceiling has already been completed and all furniture has been re-upholstered. Both the ladies and men's rest rooms are to be re-painted and furniture and equipment in those places renovated.

The stage show selected to open the Capitol next Friday, Oct. 24 is "Artists and Models" with a cast of 35 and on the screen Richard Arlen and Jean Parker in "Flying Blind".

The management has announced that there would be no increase in colored balcony prices under the new policy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Army Chaplain Insisted On Service In Railroad Diner

Car Steward Wanted to Hide Chaplain Behind Screen —Was Returning to Army Post from Baptist Convention.

FORT BENNING, Ga., Sept. 25—Because he insisted that the Federal Constitution and the laws of the United States supersede State statutes when they conflict, Lieut. Luther M. Fuller, chaplain of the Reception Center here, forced the steward of the dining car on the Southern Railway's Ponce de Leon to serve him in the dining car, without a screen, while the train was rushing through Georgia.

Lieutenant Fuller was returning from the National Baptist Convention in Cleveland.

He sought unqualified service, he states, in order to find out if the recent Supreme Court ruling in the Mitchell case, ordering railroads to provide equal accommodations for Negroes, meant anything.

When Lieutenant Fuller appeared at the door of the dining car, he was met by a colored waiter who informed him that the Southern Railway could not serve colored people in any dining car running through Georgia and Tennessee.

INSISTED ON RIGHTS

When Lieutenant Fuller consulted the steward, the latter informed him that he would serve him in the Pullman car or behind a screen in the dining car in compliance with the laws of the states.

In effect, Lieutenant Fuller informed the steward that he didn't want any of that stuff because he didn't expect to find any screens on the battlefields if this country went to war. He also reminded the steward of the federal law and informed him that he would not only report the matter to the War Department but would institute suit against the Souhern Railway as well.

The seward went into a huddle with several other whites on the train and finally decided to serve Lieutenant Fuller in the dining car which was full of white people who made no protest at all.

The porter in charge of the car in which Lieutenant Fuller was riding commented after the affair:

"I wish a dozen or more people like Lieutenant Fuller, with real courage and intelligence, would travel on this train through the South every day so that this unfair discrimination against my people might be broken up."

SEP 27 1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

UNION LEAVES CLUB WHICH BARS NEGROES

JAN 17 1941

Chicago Fur Workers Move Party to Hall Where All Races Could Attend

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Discrimination was given a punch in the eye by the International Fur and Leather Workers union, Local No. 45 recently when the Evans Fur company, the largest retail furrier in the Middlewest, sponsored a Christmas party for its employes at the exclusive Colony club and the Colony club refused to permit the attendance of two Negro workers employed in the Evans factory.

JAN 17 1941

Strong resentment was manifested by the members of the union in the Evans shop. When the union was called upon to ask these two Negro workers to voluntarily refuse to come in order to facilitate the arrangements, Abe Feinglass, manager of Local No. 45, refused to acquiese and declared that the fur factory will not attend such an affair and, furthermore, would call upon its members and the National Negro congress to picket the Colony club.

The workers of Evans, when advised at a shop meeting of the position of the union, gave it staunch support and immediately volunteered for picket duty. This resulted in the company cancelling its arrangement with the club and making the party in another hall where every worker attended.

The two Negro women involved were Mrs. Attilla Greene and Mrs. Anna Bell, both long-standing and active members of the union.

In appraising the situation, Feinglass declared, "The trade union movement cannot only give lip service to equality but must be ready to fight for that equality which is so essenial to its very life and to the necessary unification of all labor."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

ALL-WHITE JURY FAVORS JIM-CROW

Deliberates Seven Hours In Dickerson's Suit Against Hotel

MAY 2 1941

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. — (ANP)—The all-white jury which heard the case of Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago, against the Abraham Lincoln hotel of this city last Wednesday, after deliberating for seven hours brought in a verdict in favor of the hotel. Dickerson, an assistant attorney-general of the State of Illinois when the incident occurred last summer, had through his attorneys, William R. Bruce of Springfield and Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago, charged the Abraham Lincoln hotel with practicing discrimination and violating the civil rights statute by refusing hm accommodatons because of his race and color.

The discrimination occurred when Dickerson went to Springfield from Chicago on a mission for the state as a special assistant attorney-general to argue the case of Marshall vs. Ames in the supreme court of Illinois. Two white assistant attorney generals, Mortimer Porgis and Leonard Lawrence of Chicago, had preceded him by several hours and made his reservations.

MAY 2 1941

When Dickerson called at the hotel that evening the hotel employes claimed their rooms were all taken. The two white lawyers went to Springfield Wednesday and testified in Dickerson's behalf. The case which was presented was regarded as extremely wrong. The hotel group asked for a jury trial.

Springfield, although famous as the home of the emancipator, is known far and wide for its intolerance and discrimination. Even though there is a civil rights law upon the books of the Illinois legislature, the local hotels refuse Negroes with impunity and there are but few public places where a Negro can secure food. Restrictions are nearly as rigid as in the deep South.

Despite the fact that there are four Negro members of the house of representatives and one state senator and that proportion has existed for years, not a one of those legislators can stop in a hotel in Sprinfigeld, nor so far as is known has invoked the civil rights law or used their influence as legislators to halt the discrimination. The fact that the jury remained out seven hours attraced wide attention, It was the first time, it was reported, that a jury in Springfield had deliberated more than 15 minutes on a discrimination case. Dickerson personally bore the expenses of the suit.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Elevator Boy Tries Jim-Crow Tactics Here

SEP 14 1941

An elevator operator of the Palmer House tried to dissuade Daniel J. Faulkner, former executive secretary of the Tuskegee Airport campaign, from riding on a passenger elevator in that hotel Friday.

DANIEL J. FAULKNER

Faulkner, who went to the Palmer House to negotiate arrangements for the broadcast of the Tuskegee football game over radio station WAAF, walked in the direction of the passenger elevators when he was stopped by one of the operators who informed him that he must use the freight elevator. Faulkner did not understand what he meant and went to the "information" girl for clarification.

The girl told the operator to take him up.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Mitchell Urges Negroes to Keep On Fighting Railroad Jim-Crow

DEC 5 1941

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — "The order of the Interstate Commerce commission, directing the Rock Island railroad and the Pullman company to cease discriminating between white and Negro passengers between Memphis and Hot Springs, Ark., and which last week was declared effective as of December 24. is just the first step in the battle of Negroes for fair and equitable treatment in the matter of railroad accommodations," said Congressman Mitchell here this week.

DEC 5 1941

Flaw-Pickers Ignorant

"There have been many who have tried to pick flaws in this decision but those who do so are ignorant if they expect one decision to tear down all the bonds of segregation which have been built up through the years. We must wage a never ending fight. We have the basis on which to fight in this supreme court decision which is just now at this late date being actually laid down by the Interstate Commerce commission as an actual order.

"The ICC tried to stall, it appeared," he continued. "I had to insist that their decision be handed down an put into actual effect. The commission apparently had sought to open the case again, having written me, the Pullman company. and the Rock Island railroad asking if we wished to reopen the case and give additional testimony. To the credit of those two companies, Atty. Wallace T. Hughes of the Rock Island and L. M. Greenlaw, general counsel for the Pullman company, wrote the commission refusing to reopen the case and saying that they felt the supreme court decision was final.

Ticket or Lawsuit

Suppose a Negro asked the Illinois Central for a Pullman berth to Hot Springs after December 24, Mr. Mitchell was asked.

DEC 5 1941

"They would sell him," Mr. Mitchell replied. "or have a suit on their hands and the person could collect. I still have my civil suit in the court. It will come up within six months and I am going to win it." Mr. Mitchell's civil suit which accompaned his suit against the Interstate Commerce commission asks for $50,000 damages.

DEC 5 1941

"We have not fought enough for our rights," Mitchell said. "This is the first order regarding equality of service ever issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The way is open now to force every railroad to grant proper service. Negroes who travel should see to it that they get the same accommodations granted whites."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Chicago Council Plan Drive on Jim-Crow

JAN 30 1941

Chicago, (ANP)—"Jim crowism in America must go," delegates of the Chicago Council of Negro organizations declared at their meeting Monday night at the Wabash YMCA, as plans for the conference which the council is sponsoring, Jan. 31, were discussed.

In rendering its report, the committee which is in charge of the conference, criticized severly various national organizations for failing to coordinate their efforts and work out a plan of cooperation which will bring about a realization of the hopes and aspirations of Negro citizens. Criticism was also levelled at leaders in Washington, and in southern states who are accused of allowing their personal interests and a complacent attitude of smugness to prevent them from agitating for absolute equality.

"This committee", the report stated," is absolutely and unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination and segregation, including seperate schools, separate armed forces, disfranchisement and everything which denies to Negroes all of the rights and privileges of American citizenship."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Metropolitan Life Does Not Want Race Business

MAR 1 1941

CHICAGO, Feb. 27—(ANP)—Coincident with the announcement by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, that it had reached an all-time high record of $1,700,000,000 worth of new paid business for 1940, came word from observers that the Metropolitan is making little effort to secure new Negro business.

Ordinary life business, policies of $50 and up, are not being solicited by Metropolitan agents, observers here said. If a former policyholder or even a new prospect visits the offices of the Metropolitan or makes an application, he may be written. It is quite apparent, however, that the company is not soliciting new accounts except in the nickel, dime and quarter field, where it has long been dominant, it was pointed out.

These observers who include Negro insurance men said it was their belief that the company had wearied of protests upon the part of Negroes that members of the group should be given employment. Metropolitan agents are said to have told policyholders that the company felt it was doing its full duty by Negroes when it offered them a reservoir for their money and adequate protection in the case of death.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow In Capitals

MAY 3 1941

A dispatch from Springfield, Illinois, state capital and site of Abraham Lincoln's tomb had this to say:

"The all-white jury which heard the case of Alderman Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago against the Abraham Lincoln Hotel of this city last Wednesday, after deliberating for seven hours brought in a verdict in favor of the hotel. Dickerson, an assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois when the incident occurred last summer, had, through his attorneys William R. Bruce and Irvin C. Mollison charged the Abraham Lincoln Hotel with practicing discrimination and violating the civil rights statute by refusing him accommodations because of his race and color."

The irony of this case is that Mr. Dickerson had been called to Springfield from Chicago to argue a lawsuit in behalf of the people of the State of Illinois in the State Supreme Court. Two young white assistants had preceded him in order to make certain preliminary investigations and were to report to him upon his arrival. His assistants registered at the hotel and reserved rooms for their superior, but when the superior arrived, the desk clerk informed him that no rooms were available. In spite of his high state office, the management refused to relent and Mr. Dickerson was forced to seek other quarters.

Similar incidents occur in numerous other state capitals, right under the noses of Negro legislators who seem unable to do anything about them. Illinois has four members of the lower house and one in the state senate. Either they are too weak or too weak-kneed. Albany, New York; Columbus, Ohio; Lansing, Michigan; Indianapolis, Indiana; Trenton, New Jersey, Harrisburg, Pa., and indeed, Washington, D. C. are hardly unlike Springfield in their treatment toward Negroes. Capitals being the gathering places of leaders from all communities, ought to set a more Democratic example. United action on the part of Negroes ought to make itself felt.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Civil Service Appointee Denied Position In Lily-White Town

MAY 2 1941

CHICAGO. (ANP).—The fact that no Negroes live in LaSalle Ill., lost Mabel Johnson, resident of the Phylis Wheatley home, immediate appointment to the position of junior interviewer in the unemployment division of the civil service, last week.

Mrs. Johnson, one of the high scorers in the general civil service examination held about two years ago, received notice of her appointment two weeks ago, effective on April 21.

MAY 2 1941

Immediately she began making inquiries for a place to stay. Repeatedly she was informed that the city contained no colored residents. Finally she wrote to the city's chamber of commerce and was officially informed that there were absolutely no colored people dwelling in the city. The letter made it clear to Mrs. Johnson that in view of the fact, she was not expected to come.

Thus informed, she took the matter up with Dean Curry, director of the Illinois Civil Service commission. He wrote back that her case had been studied, and that in view of the situation the next eligible had been appointed to the position. However, she was assured, her name would be retained on the eligible list to be notified of a future vacancy. In the meantime, Mrs. Johnson is obliged to sit in continued idleness while the board awaits, first another opening, and, secondly, an opening to which it would be safe to appoint a Negro.

MAY 2 19

Though fully cognizant of LaSalle's notorious hostility toward Negroes, yet surprise was expressed in many quarters that the board didn't make some more substantial gesture in Mrs. Johnson's behalf.

SPRINGFIELD NOT EMANCIPATED:

Still Stick To Jim-Crow In Abe Lincoln's Home

By ALBERT ANDERSON

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., (ANP)—The all-white jury which heard the case of Ald. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago against the Abraham Lincoln hotel of this city last Wednesday, after deliberating for seven hours brought in a verdict in favor of the hotel. Dickerson, an assistant attorney-general of the State of Illinois when the incident occurred last summer, had through his attorneys, William R. Bruce of Springfield and Irvin C. Mollison of Chicago, charged the Abraham Lincoln Hotel with practicing discrimination and violating the civil rights statute by refusing him accommodations because of his race and color.

The discrimination occurred when Dickerson went to Springfield from Chicago on a mission for the state as a special assistant attorney general to argue the case of Marshall vs. Ames in the supreme court of Illinois. Two white assistant attorney generals, Mortimer Porgis and Leonard Lawrence of Chicago, had preceded him by several hours and made his reservations. When Dickerson called at the hotel that evening the hotel employes claimed their rooms were all taken. The two white lawyers went to Springfield Wednesday and testified in Dickerson's behalf. The case which was presented was regarded as extremely strong. The hotel group asked for a jury trial.

Springfield, although famous as the home of the emancipator, is known far and wide for its intolerance and discrimination. Even though there is a civil rights law upon the books of the Illinois legislature, the local hotels refuse Negroes with impunity and there are but few public places where a Negro can secure food. Restrictions are nearly as rigid as in the deep South.

Despite the fact that there are four Negro members of the house of representatives and one state senator and that proportion has existed for years, not a one of those legislators can stop in a hotel in Springfield, nor so far as is known has invoked the civil rights law or used their influence as legislators to halt the discrimination. The fact that the jury remained out seven hours attracted wide attention. It was the first time, it was reported that a jury in Springfield had deliberated more than 15 minutes on a discrimination case. Dickerson personally bore the expenses of the suit.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Headaches Traced To Blade Of Knife In Negro's Brain

FT. BENNING, Ga.—(AP)—Routine examination of a prospective Negro trainee revealed the strapping fellow was bothered with "some aches in my head sometimes."

The medical officer ordered an X-ray of the man's head.

The negative showed a knife blade buried deep in the brain. The man told officers he had been in a fight two years ago and received a blow on the head. The cut he received at the time "bled lots, but healed quick," he said.

Doctors said removal of the blade probably would result in death. The man was returned to his home, apparently unperturbed either by his rejection for service or his rare disability.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Women Win Two-Year Cafe Jim Crow Suit

Judgments were awarded this week to Elizabeth Coffee and Delinia Brown, well known members of the younger social set, against the Studio Coffee Shop 254 East Erie street. The suit, pending since 1939, was handled by Attorney George A. Blakey, chairman of the Legal Redress Committee, Chicago Branch NAACP.

The two young ladies, accompanied by three white friends went into the coffee shop and asked for luncheon service. The white members of the party were served, but the two young ladies were refused because they were colored.

They immediately brought the case to the National Association for the advancement of Colored People and Attorney Blakey instituted suit in their behalf, before Judge Stephens Adamowski.

After a delay of nearly two years, upon motion of attorneys for the coffee shop and Mrs. Sarah Dennis, proprietress, a judgement was entered and satisfied in open court in favor of both Miss Coffee and Miss Brown. The latter lives at 5717 Prairie, the former at 4959 South Parkway. They were working in the neighborhood of the coffee shop at the time.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRESSURE DEFEATS JIM-CROW PROGRAM

MAR 8 - 1941

WICHITA, Kan., Mar. 6—(By Zetta LiDrazzah for ANP)—Augmented by protests and exposures appearing in the Negro press, leading citizens have conducted a drive to wipe out discrimination in the training of youth for the national defense program, which ended in a notable victory last week.

L. E. Raymond, former director of the division of adult education for colored citizens, assisted by the Rev. J. W. Hayes and Mrs. Sarah H. Long, sent a number of petitions to Arthur Capper, senior senator from Kansas, pointing out the fact that no provisions whatever had been made here for the training of colored persons to work in aircraft factories, and that not a single representative of the Negro race is employed as an artisan in connection with the defense set-up.

MAR 8 - 1941

In reply, Mr. Raymond received a notice from the Federal Security agency ruling that provisions must be made in Wichita to accommodate colored youths who desired defense training. The completed statement was:

"No trainee under the foregoing appropriation shall be discriminated against because of sex, race or color, and where separate schools are required by or for separate population groups, to the extent needed for training each such group, equitable provisions shall be made for facilities and training of like equality."

In commenting upon the success of the undertaking, a white editor of the city commended the Negro press for its progress and said: "This issue, and its final outcome should inspire your people of other cities to begin a fight. . . ."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Rule Pupil Can Attend White Junior High

Holds Educational Inequalities Violate Fourteenth Amendment to Constitution of the United States and Section One of the Bill of Rights of Kansas

JUN 20 1941

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Kansas State Supreme Court made history Friday, June 13, by repudiating the discriminatory practice of the Board of Education of Topeka against Negro school children, in denying them the benefits of junior high school training, while offering the white students the full privileges of such train. In a unanimous opinion, that court held that a different system of teaching and edcation was employed in Boswell Junior High School (white) than in Buchanan Grade School (colored). The white school was held to be operated under a six-three-three plan of education, which is six years of elementary school three years of junior and senior high, while the colored school operated nuder an eight-one-three plan Further, it was held that Boswell Junior High school was departmentalized and the Negro grade school was not. In pointing out the advantages enjoyed in that respect in the white school ,the court used the following language:

"Common observation, as well as the evidence in his case shows, that the junior high school method of departmentalization is consideerd to be an advanced and improved method of education. No one instructor can be proficient in teaching all courses of study, as he is in the particular branches in which he has special interest and training. The departmental system has been used in senior high schools and colleges for many years. The idea of the junior high school has been to apply this method of teaching to seventh and eighth grades, as well as to the higher grades.

"It will not do to say to some American citizens, you may not have the benefits of an improved method of education because of your race, when at the same time other citizens in the same school district are being accorded those benefits.

"The school authorities of the City of Topeka are not required to furnish the benefits of a departmentalized junior high school to its residents, but they cannot be furnished to white children residing within a particular district and be withheld from Negro children residng in the same district and having equal qualification because of their race."

JUN 20 1941

Numerous other discriminatory practices were pointed out by the court in junior high school training provided in Topeka for colored children. All of which was summarily condemned as vioating the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America and Section One of the Bill of Rights of the State of Kansas.

The occasion for this momentous decision of the Kansas Supreme Court was to determine the right of Oaland Graham, a colored boy, to attend the seventh and eighth grades in Boswell Junior High School or in other words to enjoy the benefits of the first two years of junior high training as white children, residing in the same school district. In the past the Topeka school board has compelled colored chidren to receive their seventh and eighth grade training in an antiquated elementary school, totally devoid of facilities for junior high school training. Oaland Graham, by U. A. Graham, his uncle and a prominent race citizen of Topeka, instituted litigation to put a stop to the abominable practices of the school authorities of Topeka.

Mr. Graham was ably represented in the case by William M. Bradshaw, prominent Topeka lawyer.

Attorney Bradshaw ... trayed the injustices heaped upon the colored citizens by the Topeka public school authorities in an unusually eloquent and logical plea before the Supreme Court for Graham's admission to the Junio High school His argument demonstrated a thorough study and keen insight into the intricate educational problems involved in the care of the Negro boy. Equally eloquent and forceful was the closing argument of Tinkham Veale, brilliant Topeka lawyer and president of the Shawnee County Bar Association, who ably assisted Bradshaw in the presentation of the case and scathingly denounced the treatment of colored children of junior high school age in the Topeka school system.

Since the Topeka public schools were closed for the summer vacation, the court did not issue the writ of mandamus as requested by Graham, but reserved to itself the authority to issue that writ or any other special and appropriate orders, if the Negro student was not allowed to attend the first two years as well as the last year in the junior high school.

A. H. Saville, president of the Board of Education of Topeka and cashier of the Merchant's National Bank, where U. A. Graham is employed, gave the following statement to the local newspapers:

"The Board of Education will have to reorganize its junior high school rules to conform with the Supreme Court decision in the Graham case." Saville could not say what organization would be affected or when action would be taken, but that the board could comply with the decision of the court.

The seventh and eighth grades, now maintained at Buchanan, Monroe, Washington and McKinley grade schools, will probably be abolished by the board of education, and plans made to absorb the ... students in the junior high schools.

Positions of eight teachers in colored schools may be abolished when the board of education reorganizes its city schools to comply with the supreme court ruling.

The supreme court decision affects all first class cities in the state except Kansas City, Kansas.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

VICTORIOUS IN TOPEKA SCHOOL SUIT

Must Admit Negro Pupils To Junior High Schools

WILLIAM BRADSHAW

JUN 20 1941

TOPEKA, Kas.—The Kansas state supreme court made history Fridey, June 13, by repudiating the discriminatory practice of the board of education of Topeka in denying Negro children the benefits of junior high school training while offering white pupils the full privilege of such training.

The momentous decision will affect the junior high schools in all cities of the first class except Kansas City, Kas.

In a unanimous opinion, the court held that Ooland Graham Jr., has a constitutional right to attend the Boswell junior high school which has been attended by white pupils only.

Ooland, through his uncle, U. A.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Topeka Citizens Divided On Equal School Verdict

Some Prefer Separate Schools While Others Claim Equal Education More Vital Than A Few Teachers' Jobs

same circumstances as do white children residing in the same district.

In the past, the Topeka school board has compelled Negro children to receive their seventh and eighth grade training in an antiquated elementary school, totally devoid of facilities for junior high school training.

Mr. Graham and Ooland were represented in the case by William M. Bradshaw, prominent Topeka lawyer.

The general Kansas law permits segregation of the two races in the grade schools in cities of the first class, but provides for Negro and white high school students to attend the same schools. Kansas City, Kas., is the only exception. In this city separate schools are permitted on both the grade and the high school level.

The supreme court ruled Friday that although the seventh and eighth grades are not a part of the high school courses (where there is no separation), when cities of the first class (except Kansas City, Kas) install junior high schools covering those grades, then there can be no separation of the races in those junior high schools.

The court held that a different system of teaching and education was employed in Boswell junior high school (white) than in Buchanan grade school (colored). The white school was held to be operated under a six-three-three plan of education, which is six years of elementary school, three years each of junior and senior high, while the colored school operated under an eight-one-three plan.

Further, it was held that Boswell junior high school was departmentalized and the Negro grade school was not. In pointing out the advantages enjoyed in that respect in the white school, the court used the following language:

"Common observation, as well as the evidence in this case shows that the junior high school method of departmentalization is considered to be an advanced and improved method of education.

"No one instructor can be proficient in teaching all courses of study, as he is in the particular branches in which he has special interest and training. The departmental system has been used in senior high schools and colleges for many years. The idea of the junior high school has been to apply this method of teaching to seventh and eighth grades, as well as to the higher grades."

"It will not do to say to one American citizen, you may not have the benefits of an improved method of education because of your race, when at the same time other citizens in the same school district are being accorded these benefits."

"The school authorities of the city of Topeka are not required to furnish the benefits of a departmentalized junior high school to its residents, but they cannot be furnished to white children residing within a particular district and be withheld from Negro children residing in the same district and having equal qualification because of their race."

Numerous other discriminatory practises were pointed out by the court in junior high school training provided in Topeka for colored children. All of which was summarily condemned as violating the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States of America and section one of the bill of rights of the state of Kansas.

Attorney Bradshaw denounced those within the race at Topeka, who would sacrifice the educational opportunities of the Negro children for the paltry dollars paid a few school teachers. Attorney Bradshaw fearlessly portrayed the injustices heaped upon the colored citizens by the Topeka public school authorities in an unusually eloquent and logical plea before the supreme court of Graham's admission to the junior high school.

His argument demonstrated a thorough study and keen insight into the intricate educational problems involved in the case of the Negro boy. Equally eloquent and forceful was the closing argument of Tinkham Veale, brilliant Topeka lawyer and president of the Shawnee County Bar association, who ably assisted Bradshaw in the presentation of the case and scathingly denounced the treatment of colored children of junior high school age in the Topeka school system.

Since the Topeka public schools were closed for the summer vacation, the court did not issue the writ of mandamus as requested by Graham, but reserved to itself the authority to issue that writ or any other special and appropriate orders, if the Negro student was not allowed to attend the first two years as well as the last year in the junior high school.

A. H. Saville, president of the board of education of Topeka and cashier of the Merchant's National bank, where U. A. Graham is employed, gave the following statement to the local newspapers:

"The board of education will have to reorganize its junior high school rules to conform with the supreme court decision in the Graham case." Saville could not say what organization would be affected or when action would be taken, but that the board would comply with the decision of the court.

TOPEKA.—A committee of Negro parents and taxpayers met in the office of Attorney R. J. Reynolds Wednesday night, June 25 to protest the possible action of the colored committee which met with the Board of Education Monday night, June 23, and "urged its virtual disregard of the Supreme Court's recent decision in the Graham case".

Those at the meeting said that "while the Monday night delegation pretended to be arguing for the best interest of the colored students, it in fact offered a plan primarily designed to save a few colored teachers their jobs at a sacrifice of the rights assured to the children under the court's decision."

The committee last night resolved itself into a permanent organization to wage an "'unrelenting fight in behalf of the children" and voted praise for the stand taken by the Supreme Court requiring colored children's admission into the junior high schools. The committee termed as "impractical any attempt on the part of the board to set up a separate school for the colored children on equal terms between now and September," and took the position that "if the board is interested in saving the jobs of the few colored teachers who will be affected, it can do so by absorbing them on the already overworked staffs of the colored grade schools or elsewhere in the school system."

In suggesting such procedure, the committee condemned the plan offered by the colored delegation Monday night that the board make it discretionary with the colored children of the seventh and eighth grades as to whether or not they shall attend those grades in the colored schools or in the junior high schools. The group held that if the board follows such a plan "it will be tantamount to allowing the colored children and their parents the right to prefer inferior education as offered in the colored schools under the court's ruling to equal education in the junior high schools, and subject the students to an unscrupulous campaign of misrepresentation on the part of the colored teachers to save their jobs together with their designing friends."

Attorney Reynolds was elected permanent chairman of the committee and Daniel S. Sawyer, secretary.

Others present included:

Dr A. N. Washington, McKinley Burnett, the Rev. M. K. Curry of the Calvary Baptist Church, Amos Booker, William Jones, Mrs. Lena Burnett, Albert R. Gurden, Thomas B. Simpson, Alonzo Tyler, Lucy Burke, Attorney William M. Bradshaw, David Hillyard, Thelma Chiles Lee, Cyrus Brooks, Ed S. Ransom, Isaac Cropp, Burdell Reams, Bolivar E. Watkins, Buclar [illegible]lander, Ivon Alexander, [illegible]raff Malone, the Rev J. R. Robinson and wfie. Mamie Reams, Wendell L. Johnson, Mrs. Isaac Cropp, Fayetta Sawyer, Inez Hilliard, Pearl Anderson, Mattie L. McIntosh, J. B. Anderson, R. J. Coleman, B. J. Hodges, A. L. Coleman, [illegible] A. Lewis, Ernest Boling and William H. Bradshow.

TOPEKA.—A delegation of twenty-five prominent colored Topekans appeared before the Board of Education Monday night, June 23 and requested that it continue to operate seventh and eighth grades in the four colored schools, Buchanan, McKinley, Washington and Monroe.

The delegation made its plea to the board following the Supreme Court decision some time ago which ruled that the board must admit colored students to its regular junior high schools.

Spokesmen for the group declared that "at least 90 per cent of the colored people in Topeka want their children to go to the colored schools" They offered to take a poll of opinion on the matter to convince the board.

'Get More Out of Own School'

It was the contention of the delegation that colored children can "get more out of training by colored teachers and association with children of their own race'" It is felt, they said, that if the children had to go to the junior high schools, they "would develop an inferiority complex and would drop out."

Consensus of the board of the matter was to the effect that if the delegation could prove its assertion that 90 per cent of the colored parents approved its proposition, the board would continue to operate seventh and eighth grades in the four schools and allow colored children the option of attending either these or the junior high schools.

Members of the delegation included Ezekiel Ridley (who retired this month after forty years as principal of Washington School), Elisha Scott, John Wright, Joseph Thompson, John D. Page, Russell L. Washington, the Rev. J. C. Northington, C. D. Ross, Richard King, Roy K. Hardy, Mrs Vera Northington, Mrs Inez Seals, Mrs. R. E. Scott, Corinne C. Hardy, Dr. M. L. Ross, Victor Washington, H. B. Harmon, Betty Smith, Mrs. [illegible] Fitzgerald, Idelia Price, Mrs. F. [illegible] Abbott, M. B. Bryant.

The board honored Professor Ridley by voting commendation for his forty-nine years of service to education in Topeka.

The board, in the special meeting, voted to erect the new Potwin School at the site of the old school with the addition of "certain properties" to the north, to be purchased in the near future

Charles Bennett, elected to the board in the last city election "sat in" on the meeting. Marlin S. Casey, also elected last spring, was unable to attend because of a previous engagement.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PETITION INVOKES JIM-CROW SYSTEM

MAY 3 - 1947

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 1 —(By Leon W. Taylor for ANP) — The initial step in what presages even greater developments that may end in court fights was taken here when a petition signed by more than 500 men and women was presented to the Board of Education asking the removal of Mrs. Harriet Williams, a white co-ordinating teacher employed at the Dunbar Trade school, an adjunct to Dunbar high school. The petition was drawn up by a committee of parents of Dunbar high.

MAY 3 - 1941

The petition said in part: "The Lexington public school system is a dual educational system to all intents and purposes, providing separate buildings, housing Negro children in one set and white children in another; using white teachers to instruct white children and Negro teachers to instruct Negro children, except in one instance: a white woman is employed in the Dunbar Trade school as a co-ordinator. It is our opinion that the employment of a white teacher in a Negro school is contrary to the general educational policies in this community, and further, that such a procedure creates situations."

One of the main situations described in the petition was that 'the use of a white worker prevents another trained Negro from obtaining employment."

Mrs. Williams has been a member of the school staff for about two years, but it was not learned whether or not her appointment was regarded as temporary, or whether or not at any time the Board of Education had contemplated her replacement with a qualified Negro.

MAY 3 - 1941

In a letter to the superintendent, the committee of parents stated that the movement for the removal of Mrs. Williams was launched "not out of prejudice for the lady, but as a result of the general social and educational policies."

The Negro schools years ago have been under the supervision of Negroes, but more recently white teachers have exercised this function. Under the Negro regime, whereas the principal of the high school acted as supervisor, now the Negro schools have three white supervisors working in the elementary high school and trade department.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Board Retains White Teacher Over Protests

MAY 18 1941

LEXINGTON, Ky.—(By Leon W. Taylor for ANP)—Justice Taney's infamous boiler dictum, that "the Negro had no rights which the white man was bound to respect," rose from its putrid sepulchre and found a literal application, if belated, in a most psychopathically interesting manner, when the Lexington Board cast aside a petition signed by 500 Negro citizens and 100 whites for the removal of a white coordinating teacher at a Negro school, and her replacement by a qualified Negro.

This case is unique and spectacular in that it is one of the rare instances, if not the first, in which Negroes have invoked the hated jim-crow laws to protect the employment of a Negro group whose lucrative positions are on the verge of being usurped, with the connivance of duly-elected officials, by white applicants for whom there are no vacancies in white schools.

In his recommendation to the board, the acting-superintendent advised that the appointment had proved satisfactory, "working to the advantage of the students." To 15,000 Negro citizens in Lexington it evidently has not proven satisfactory, for they at long last have arisen united, and in that uprising, over their usual lethargic torpor, come the ominous rumblings of a legal battle which will burst with Vesuvian violence upon the dictatorial assumptions of a presuming board of education.

Negroes Qualified

Lack of Negro ability can not be utilized as an excuse for maintaining a white teacher at the school, for in the Lexington school system there are at present, and on the waiting list of applicants, more than 50 Negro women trained in the best universities of the North and South, fully qualified to execute the duties of the present white coordinating teacher.

If a precedent is needed for the same Negro ability, this same board of education need look no farther than the regime of the principal-emeritus, W. H. Fouse, who for 25 years exhausted every means in the category of educational effort in building the curriculum of Dunbar high school to the point where it was recognized officially as a Grade A high school, one of the few in the South from which Negro students could enter any college or university with full standing. Mr Fouse is regarded as one of the most scholarly educational administrators not only in the South but in the whole country.

With this example before them it is a facetious twirk of reasoning that the present board of education employs, unless of course, the practical element enters by which it can give employment to one of its white applicants, at the expense of 15,000 Negro citizens and a long list of Negro applicants.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

VICTIM OF EDUCATION BIAS

JAN 14 1941

Tella Marie Cole, 16-year-old music prodigy, felt the sting of Southern tradition this week when she graduated from high school and is forced to attend a Northern school to continue her music education. Her private teacher, Dean Dwight Anderson, of the University of Louisville School of Music, bitterly rapped the system of race separation that forces such a talented person to seek an education in another State. Tella Marie is the daughter of I. Willis Cole, editor of the Louisville Leader, Louisville, Ky.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Southern Baptist Theological Seminary Not to Admit Negroes

LOUISVILLE. — (ANP).—Southern Baptist Theological seminary will not open its doors to Negroes next Fall as reported in an article in the June issue of the Interracial News Letter, Dr. John R. Sampey, president of the seminary, said last week.

"I knew nothing about this statement and I prefer not to comment on it at this time," Dr. Sampey declared when asked to explain his announcement.

The announcement came close on the heels of the following paragraph in the News Letter which read:

"Another trend, evidencing the advancement of better race relations in the South is observed by the announcement that the Southern Baptist Theological seminary, located at Louisville, will open its doors next fall to Negro students."

The letter, written by Dr. Edward A. McDowell, a member of the department of sociology at the seminary and chairman of the Kentucky Interracial commission, was entitled: "The Color Line." The letter says further:

"Far too many Christians go with Christ as far as the color line but stop there. Acceptance of the unChristian demand of the color line is one of the greatest sins of southern white Christians."

A letter, written by Dr. Marshall A. Talley praising the stand taken by Dr. McDowell, appears in the July Sunday School Informer as well as excerpts from Dr. McDowell's letter.

During the last year, a Negro student received instruction at the seminary, but in a class separate from white students. There is a Kentucky law providing that separate schools must be maintained for Negro and white students. A recent Supreme court decision, however, has decreed that a state may not deny a Negro the educational opportunities offered white students.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Seminary Not To Open Doors To Negroes

Baptist Institution Of Louisville Explains Its Position

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Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Kentuckians Battle 'Lily-White' Policy Of State University

University of Kentucky Refuses to Admit Louisville Youth; Case To Be Fought to Finish Through the Courts

By LEON W. TAYLOR.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP).—According to a prediction made three weeks ago, a group of citizens here have made the initial advance in the South's greatest educational struggle. It is a test which ultimately will affect all states in the deep South, for when 10 southern states combined to fight the transportation case brought up by Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, they indicated an intention to stand or fall together.

This week in Lexington the University of Kentucky officials announced that admission to the university had been refused Charles Eubank, Louisville, on the ground that Kentucky state law prohibits the education of Negroes and whites together.

Eubank had sought admission to the civil engineering school of the university because he could not obtain such training at either of the institutions for Negroes maintained by the state.

The Louisville high school graduate's scholastic standing and character both are of such a high caliber that the university officials were unable to employ the time-worn excuse of eligibility which applies to all students, consequently they hid their heads in the sands of the infamous Day law passed in 1904.

Prior to that law, Negroes and whites alike were educated at Berea college, an institution which sent out many of Kentucky's illustrious Negro pioneers. But when a jingnoistic representative of the Kentucky legislature visited the school and saw boys and girls of color studiously engaged in acquiring knowledge along with white students, his stunted vision of human rights became jaundiced.

This same representative of a law-making body immediately set in motion the wheels of race hatred. From his frothing phobia was born the assinine Day law which separated Negro and white students.

But the 35,000 Negroes of this city, representing one-sixth of the total Negro population in the state, are not alone in their solid support of Charles Eubank's case. Already from every section of Kentucky, from the region of the Big Sandy, from the banks of the Mississippi, from the Pennyrile, and from the Purchase messages are coming in that contributions will be sent to the Louisville branch N.A.A.C.P., under the leadership of Atty. Prentice Thomas, to carry the fight through to its only conclusion—a successful one.

It is well-known here that when the solidly-entrenched forces of Louisville Negroes wage a battle for their rights, they never lose. The result of this coming legal action will be either the repeal of the Day law, the approriation of $10,000,000 by the state for the enlargement and development of the two schools for Negroes within its borders, or the expenditure yearly of huge sums to defray the total expenses of all eligible Negro students who desire to pursue higher courses in other states.

During the administration of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler, through the persistent efforts of Kentucky's only Negro representative, Atty. Charles W. Anderson of Louisville, the state drew up plans to "help" Negro students obtain further training elsewhere. However, the sum allotted each individual was merely a dole, which would defray neither a year's upkeep nor a year's tuition.

From the carefully-laid plans now being carried out by Louisville's virile citizenry, Kentucky will no longer be the buffer for nine other states of the deep South.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
September 14, 1941

Negro Seeks To Enter U. K.

Court Asked To Compel Acceptance by College Despite Kentucky Law

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 13—(AP)—A 17-year-old Louisville Negro today petitioned Fayette circuit court to compel the University of Kentucky to accept him as a student for the school year beginning next week despite a state law against it.

The petition, Charles Lamont Eubank, said he had applied for admission to the state university's college of engineering because neither of the state's three colleges for Negroes offer the civil engineering course he wishes to take.

APPLICATION REJECTED

His application was rejected last month, the petition said, solely because of his race and color despite the guarantee given by the 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution against discrimination on those grounds.

Eubank asserted that he was an honor graduate of the Central High School at Louisville, president of his class and vice president of the student body, and fully qualified for admission to the engineering school.

Named defendants were the university's president, Dr. Herman Lee Donovan; its registrar, Leo M. Chamberlain, and its board of trustees.

Chamberlain said it was the first time a Negro had been barred from the university under the state law prohibiting the education of Negroes and whites together, although several had been rejected on grounds of eligibility affecting all students.

"COMPELLED" TO REFUSE

Donovan said that in the light of the state law the university was "compelled" to refuse admission to Eubank.

Chamberlain said he had written Eubank suggesting that he apply to the state board of education for aid from funds which the board sets aside for out-of-state education of Negroes who cannot obtain the course they wish in Kentucky's schools for Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE OFFICIAL CRITICIZES SUIT AGAINST KY. UNIV.

SEP 27 1941

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 25—The Eubank suit was not brought in good faith, Jesse K. Lewis, Assistant Attorney General for Kentucky, charged today.

He was speaking of the suit filed in Fayette Circuit Court last Saturday in which Charles L. Eubank, 16, of Louisville, is asking the court to compel the University of Kentucky to admit him as a student.

The university board of regents refused on the grounds a state law does not permit the education of Negroes and whites in the same school.

"The white people and the Negroes were getting along all right in Kentucky," Lewis said. "Then somebody had to come along and stir up this suit."

SEP 27 1941

RAPS BACKERS OF SUIT

"I don't believe they really want the boy to be permitted to enter the university. They just want to stir up trouble. We have our state law and we are going to see that it is enforced."

Lewis said that if Eubank and his backers were interested in obtaining an education for the youth that they would have applied to the state education department for funds to send the youth to a university in some other state.

Lewis also criticized the efforts of the League for Advancement of Colored People and its secretary, Prentice Thomas, for its work in Eubank's behalf.

Meanwhile Judge W. F. Ardery of Fayette Circuit Court, in whose court the suit is filed indicated it would be at least another week before a hearing would be set. He said a heavy docket precluded an earlier setting.

Eubank, a graduate of Louisville Central High school, is seeking admission to the university's school of engineering. He said in his suit that schools to which his race was admitted in Kentucky did not offer engineering courses.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Equal Educational Rights Issue In Kentucky Battle

SEP 14 1941

Student Seeks Admission To State University

By LEON W. TAYLOR

LOUISVILLE,—(ANP)— According to a prediction made three weeks ago, a group of citizens here have made the intial advance in thesouth's greatest educational struggle. It is a test which ultimately wil affect all states in the deep south, for when 10 southern states combined to fight the transportation case brought up by Rep. Arthur W. Mitchell, they indicated an intentionto stand or fall together.

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SOUGHT ADMISSION

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SEP 14 1941

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But the 35,000 Negroes of this city representing one-sixth of the total Negro populattion in the state, are not alone in their solid support Charles Eubank's case. Already from every section of Kentucky, from the region of the Big Sandy, from the banks of the Mississippi, from the Pennyrile, and from the Purchase messages are coming in that contributions will be sent to the Louisville branch NAACP, under the leadership of Atty. Prentice Thomas, to carry the fight through to its only conclusion—a successful one.

SEP 14 1941

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SEP 14 1941

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From the carefully laid plans now being carried out by Louisville's virile citizenry, Kentucky will no longer be the buffer for nine other states of the deep south.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

State Bodies Plan Action On Negro Education

OCT 27 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(SNS) — Representatives and members of state and local civic, religious, educational and welfare organizations have been called to meet Friday in the Lounge of the Municipal College to consider plans for the formation of a state movement to support efforts now being made to improve educational opportunities for Negroes in Kentucky. Because of the state-wide interest shown in the Charles Eubank suit for admission to the University of Kentucky and the budget recently presented by President Atwood of the State College at Frankfort, members of the several committees that have been studying the educational situation in the state are agreed that any worthwhile effort to improve conditions must have the support of every organization and individual interested in this vital question.

"Approximately 25 organizations have been invited to be represented at the meeting Friday for the purpose of defining the objectives of the movement and planning the procedure to be followed," J. A. Thomas, executive secretary of the Urban League said.

OCT 27 1941

"No less than half a dozen studies of Negro education in Kentucky have been made during the past ten years and all of them have indicated some specific needs which should be met in Kentucky," Mr. Thomas continued. "Unless we make an effort to see that some of the recommendations are put into operation there will be no real improvement in the educational opportunities for Negroes in this state."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Louisville Youth Files Suit Against Kentucky University

SEP 2 1941 SEP 26 1941

By LEON W. TAYLOR

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—(ANP).—Following swiftly the refusal of the University of Kentucky to admit Charles Eubank of Louisville to its engineering school, suit was filed in Fayette circuit court at Lexington against the university by Atty. Prentice Thomas, acting for Eubanks. Thus the second step was taken in Kentucky's struggle for unfettered higher education.

The history of Negro education in this state since 1904 is a record of biased and constricted attempts to limit training only to manual and menial efforts, and couch it in industrial terms. Under the latter heading, slow progress was attained by the plodding educators who laid the foundation for later development, which even then fell short of adequate preparation.

During the past 50 years only five outstanding Kentucky statesmen have openly advocated and supported movements for the development of higher training for Negroes within the state. They were former Governors W. B. Bradley and Edwin P. Morrow, former United States Senators Ollie James, A. Owsley Stanley and Richard P. Ernst.

SEP 26 1941

In the present crisis, Dr. H. L. Donovan, president of the University of Kentucky, has attempted to uphold the state and pass the buck by suggesting to Eubank that he apply to the state board of education for financial assistance, this aid to come from funds appropriated by the commonwealth for education of Negroes in other states when they cannot obtain their training in Kentucky schools.

At the time, Dr. Donovan was fully aware that this fund of $9,000 had been exhausted. This sum, designated annually, could be apportioned among 500 state high schools eligibles desirous of obtaining complete professional courses. If allocated equally, each student would receive less than $20 toward a year's expense. Because of this farcial and lamentable dispensation, many high school graduates refuse even to apply for it.

Varied have been the reactions to the suit just entered. Kentucky Negroes en masse stand with the Louisville aggregation.

Official Kentucky has spoken only through its assistant attorney-general, Jesse K. Lewis, who in a bitter and blistering denunciation, stated: "The suit was not brought in good faith. . . . The attorney-general's office believes it is a part of an organized effort to stir up class feeling." Apparently basing his assumption upon the fact that Kentucky Negroes so long have remained passive, Lewis asserted further, "The colored people and white people have been getting along fine in Kentucky, and we don't like the idea of stirring things up."

Attorney-General Meredith, said to have his eyes upon the gubernatorial nomination, as yet has voiced no opinion—except through his assistant. But to Kentuckians his colors were raised when he joined with officials of other southern states in fighting the transportation suit brought and won by Rep. Arthur Mitchell.

The attorney general's office, however, was forced to admit that, "Under the constitution equal educational opportunities must be given Negroes, and if the present fund for that purpose is insufficient, the legislature should increase it."

SEP 26 1941

From metropolitan centers of the state there is an overwhelming inclination to favor immediate legislation for Negro students. One representative from northern Kentucky stated he would support an apropriation of $100,000 for the higher education of every qualified Negro student in the state. Another went even farther in suggesting that the state defray the total expense in graduate work of high ranking students, the amount to be based on their record of college work during the first four years.

But from sparsely-settled rural communities and sections noted for their Klan affiliation resentment against the suit has flamed. The low ebb comes from a county adjoining Fayette in which the University of Kentucky is located when a former state official asserted, "the state has already done too much for them (Negroes)."

Probably the fairest and most distinct pronouncement emerged from the mountain section, when a state representative openly voiced support for full and equal educational advantages. In part, he said, "I see no consistency in educational advantages. I see no consistency in educating one group of the state and leaving others to shift for themselves . . . The law clearly demands equal facilities . . . and these people are within their rights when they . . . fight for them."

A defeat of the case is freely predicted in both circuit and state court of appeals. If such should occur, plans are already laid for a victorious finish in the United States Supreme court.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Eubanks Files New Suit Against Kentucky Univ.

OCT 25 1941 OCT 26 1941

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 23.—Attorneys for Charles Eubanks, who is suing the University of Kentucky for admission to its undergraduate school on Friday, Oct. 17, withdrew the petition for a writ of mandamus filed several weeks ago and instituted in its stead a new suit combining a personal action for damages of $3,000 against the registrar of the university for his refusal to grant Eubanks a permit to register with a request for a permanent injunction forever restraining the university from refusing admission to qualified Negro students.

The new complaint was filed in the U.S. District court for the Eastern District of Kentucky by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, and Prentice Thomas, local attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

BASED ON U. S. LAW

The case is based on the guarantee of equal protection of the laws under the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Eubanks sought in August admission to the Kentucky school to work for a degree in civil engineering, submitting his application to Leo M. Chamberlain, registrar of the university and one of the defendants in the present suit. Chamberlain would not accept him, it is charged, solely because of his color.

The essential difference between the first suit which was withdrawn and the one filed in its stead is that he first complaint only sought the issuance of a writ of mandamus compelling the university to admit Eubanks, while the present suit asks for damages as well as for a permanent injunction which, if granted, would make it possible for any qualified Negro student to enter the university at any future time.

This case is the first since the famous Berea college action in 1908, attacking the so-called "Day Law" of Kentucky which makes it a crime for any person to instruct Negro and white students in the same school. It was on the decision by the U.S. Supreme Court validating the "Day Law", that the university officials claim to base their refusal.

Attorneys Marshall and Thomas stated that this suit is similar to the University of Missouri cases, most notable of which was the Gaines case in 1938 in which the United States Supreme Court held that Negro citizens of Missouri were constitutionally entitled to educational opportunities equal to those provided by the state for white citizens.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

Charles Eubanks' request for a permanent injunction restraining the University of Kentucky from refusing admission to qualified Negro students, may prove to be more embarrassing to the officials of this institution than was the Gaines case to the regents of the university of Missouri. Since there already existed an accredited Negro university in the latter state, it was comparatively simple for the Missouri legislature to authorize needed appropriations for the creation of a law school at Lincoln university and thereby comply with the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Gaines sued for the right to enter the University of Missouri law school on the ground that there was no other accredited institution in the state with the required facilities to pursue a legal training. And, since he was a citizen of the state, he was entitled to all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any other native son.

NOV 1 1941

Mr. Eubanks, however, wants to register for courses leading to the degree of civil engineering at the university in the Blue Grass state; in the second place the establishment of a Jim Crow school of engineering at a time when the national emergency program is using qualified engineers of various capacities, makes the selection of a competent faculty highly improbable. Good engineers—white or black—who are profitably engaged in their field are not likely to give up their jobs for precarious school work.

NOV 1 1941

It appears that the university of Kentucky will be unable to duplicate the action of the university of Missouri. If the injunction sought by Mr. Eubanks is granted by the courts, it will mean a greater victory for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is directing the fight, than the Gaines case has provided. It will mean outright admission of qualified Negro students to this state institution.

17-1941

KENTUCKY

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EUBANKS REFUSES TO ACCEPT PLANS FOR RACE SCHOOL

NOV 2 2 1941

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 10—A Federal court has been asked to determine whether Charles Eubanks, Louisville, has the right to enter University of Kentucky College of Engineering.

This step will be taken despite assurances of the State Board of Education that a school of engineering will be established at Kentucky State college at Frankfort.

This announcement was made today by Prentice Thomas, Louisville, attorney for Eubanks who said that action of the State Board of Education would defeat the purpose of the Eubanks' suit.

REFUSES TO DROP CASE

"The efforts of the State Board at Frankfort in recommending the curriculum for the racial college looks like the efforts to reach a compromise. That would defeat the whole purpose of the Eubanks' suit.

"The case, which is now moving to Federal Court, will not be dropped. We went into Federal court when it became apparent that we could not get a trial in state circuit court."

NOV 22 1941

Eubanks, an honor graduate of a Louisville high school sought admission to the University of Kentucky but was refused on the grounds that state law forbids coeducation of whites and Negroes.

17-1941

LOUISIANA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CANCELS 'ORLEANS CONCERT

SEP 27 1941

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 25—Marian Anderson, world famous diva, has notified the promoters of her concert here, scheduled for October 23, that she will not appear because the local auditorium commission turned thumbs down on a proposal to provide equal accommodation for Negro and white in the Municipal Auditorium where the concert was to be held.

Miss Anderson, through her management, asked the local commission to provide downstairs accommodations for Negro patrons following receipt of a letter from A. W. Dent, president of Dillard university, pointing out the discrimination. Upon receipt of a refusal to make the necessary changes Miss Anderson cancelled the engagement.

SEP 23 1941

Last year when Miss Anderson appeared at the Municipal Auditorium the concert was boycotted by members of the local Chapter, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the grounds that Negroes were segregated to the upper section of the concert hall while whites occupied the entire ground floor.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE DUTY OF NEGRO ARTISTS

By cancelling her concert in New Orleans because Negroes could not receive equal accommodations in the city-owned auditorium of that city, Marian Anderson follows in the footsteps of Roland Hayes and sets an example that we hope other Negro artists will follow.

Whether or not they wish it to be so, Negro artists are ambassadors representing a large group of people, just as other racial and national artists are everywhere considered representatives of their people.

OCT 4 1941

Whatever value they are to the group they represent is negatived by their furtherance or acceptance of conditions harmful to that group or at variance with its desires and aspirations.

For a Negro artist or any other representative of our group to further or condone color discrimination, segregation, disparagement or ridicule of Negroes is ever intolerable and cannot be too severely condemned.

We trust that many who have shown less loyalty and courage than Miss Anderson will follow her example.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Johns Hopkins Bars Delegate

JUN 14 1941

BALTIMORE. — John L. Procope, business manager of Mercy Hospital, Philadelphia, was refused permission to stay in the John Hopkins University dormitory along with other delegates from all over the country who are in the city attending the Institute on Hospital Purchasing.

The institute, sponsored by the American Hospital Association, opened on Monday at the Homewood division of Hopkins University and will be in session a week.

Reservations had been made for Mr. Procope along with 75 other delegates, but when he arrived he was told that the university's rules would prevent him from staying in the dormitory.

JUN 14 1941

No Change in Policy

He was informed also that the question had been raised before the institute opened and the university authorities said then that should any colored come, they would have to find other accommodations.

Mr. Procope is staying at the Druid Hill YMCA. He has been business manager at the hospital for two years. Prior to that time, he held a similar post at the People's Hospital in St. Louis.

He is a graduate of New York University and the University of Chicago.

JUN 14 1941

JOHN L. PROCOPE,

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Red Cross Rejects Negro Blood Donor; Davis Protests to War Dep't

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Sept. 12. — The American Red Cross Medical Service here was told this week by the National Negro Congress that refusal to accept the offer of Negro blood donors in the Red Cross program for national defense, on the grounds that Army and Navy officers do not wish to "mix the blood of Negroes and whites," is "ridiculous" and contrary to the interests of national unity.

SEP 13 1941

Miss Wanda Douglass, a Negro white collar worker, recently visited the Red Cross blood clinic here in response to appeals for volunteer blood donors. She was refused, with the explanation that only white donors were being accepted. Miss Douglass immediately notified the National Negro Congress, in Washington, and John P. Davis, national secretary, got in touch with the War Department.

Mr. Davis learned, it is said, that the American Red Cross was collecting blood from American citizens under the direction of the Surgeon General of the United States army and the chief medical officer of the navy, for the purpose of establishing a large supply of frozen blood for wartime use in all branches of the armed service. To expedite this program, Mr. Davis was told, the Red Cross had set up blood clinics throughout the country, and had urged citizens to offer themselves as donors.

SEP 13 1941

ONLY 'WHITE' BLOOD

Dr. William DeKline, head of the Medical Service Bureau, told Mr Davis that the chief surgeons of the army and the navy had instructed that only the blood of white persons was to be collected. Asked why, Dr DeKline said that there was a "psychological barrier" to the use of blood of Negroes. When asked whether there was also a "psychological barrier" against using the blood of whites for Negroes, Dr. DeKline replied that blood from white citizens would be used for both Negro and white soldiers and that in this case "no problem is involved."

Mr. Davis later held a conference with Assistant Secretary of War John J. McCloy and a member of the staff of William Hastie, Negro civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson. Davis demanded that the order be revoked calling for white donors only and that a committee be set up to investigate the whole program of blood-donor clinics, better welfare conditions for Negro selectees and the abolition of conditions which make for low morale.

SEP 13 1941

An investigation by the National Negro Congress revealed the following procedure in the creation of blood banks for army and navy use. The blood for each donor is tested for syphilis, that which meets the test being stored until the plasma, or fluid, is separated from the blood cells. The plasma is then skimmed off and added to that of several persons, an operation which neutralizes various anti-bodies and makes it available for immediate use.

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

CONDEMNS B. C. BOW TO PREJUDICE

FEB 8 - 1941

To the Editor of The Guardian:

A great deal of praise must go to Rev. F. Havis Davis and Attorney Matthew W. Bullock who lashed Boston College athletic authorities and Coach Leahey as veing "Very poor sports" for catering to Southern race prejudice in keeping Montgomery out of the Sugar Bowl Game in New Orleans.

The writer got in touch with the great sports commentator, Jim Britt, shortly after the Sugar Bowl Game and asked him just what he thought about the treatment given Montgomery by the Boston College athletic authorities. He replied: "I really feel that it is too bad for such a fine athlete like Montgomery to be discriminated against in games played with Southern Colleges like Tennessee, Auburn and others on account of his color." To another question his reply was: "I feel that football teams in Northern Colleges should refuse to play with Southern teams unless they were willing to discontinue such discrimination on account of race or color." In substance, this is just what Atorney Bullock and Rev. Davis said at the testimonial at the Hotel Westminister.

In my opinion the athletic authorities at Boston College merit the contempt and condemnation of all people of all races who believe in fair play for the cheap act of discrimination against Montgomery by catering to Southern Race Prejudice. In all probability, Boston College was thinking more about the money she would receive for playing Tennessee than about fair play to a Colored athlete. In her actions she has shown herself to be a very poor representative of the great Roman Catholic Church of the world, and she is not worthy of being called a Christian College, for real Christians do not cater to race prejudice and discrimination on account of color. I heartily agree with Attorney Bullock and Rev. Davis in telling the coach and athletic authorities of Boston College where they "get off" and accusing them of being, "very poor sports" in their treatment of Lou Montgomery who is just as good a football player as the "far too much over-praised, Charley O'Rourke."

Chelsea, Mass.

(Rev.) LUTHER M. FULLER.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Picket Boston Store for Jim-Crow Policy

MAY 10 1941

BOSTON—Within less than two hours after a picket line was formed in front of one of the large Stop and Shop chain stores here Saturday, the management agreed to the demands of the group by giving employment to a colored boy.

The picketing was part of a campaign being conducted by the jobs committee of the Eastern New England Congress for Equal Opportunities, affiliate of the National Negro Congress, to get jobs for colored people in stores in colored neighborhoods.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Harvard U. Again Takes Rap at Bias

MAY 31 1941

MAY 3

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Harvard University is again insisting on complete recognition of all members of its extra-curricular activities group.

Opposition to racial discrimination against Drue King, Jr., of Tuskegee, a member of the glee club, was registered with the executive committee on Thursday.

Navy Rebuke Recalled

The university corporation, with the approval of President James B. Conant, last month condemned the U.S. Naval Academy for its refusal to permit Lucien Alexis, Jr., Harvard lacrosse star, to participate in a game with the Navy team.

The resolution presented to the executive committee by John W. Darr, Jr., of Claremont, Calif., white member of the glee club, disclosed that "several colleges" had written to say that King's presence "would be unwelcome." Action of the committee is being awaited.

17-1941

MINNESOTA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

COMMISSIONER IN MINNESOTA 'PUT ON SPOT'

JAN 4 1941

J. G. Rockwell Asked To Explain Non-White Guests In Home

JAN 4 1941

ST. PAUL, Minn.—One of the objections held against John G. Rockwell, commissioner of education for the state of Minnesota, and one of the reasons argued for his discharge by the Board of Education is the fact that he has entertained Negroes in his home.

The commissioner, who has been suspended by the board, is under fire for supposedly political reasons. As a result of a recent unfair hearing by the board, nearly 400 citizens of the state have demanded of Governor Stassen that he dismiss the four majority members of the board.

Although Governor Stassen had stated previously that he was keeping "hands off" in the controversy, he did send his executive secretary, Richard Purcell, to attend an investigation of charges against Rockwell held Thursday, December 26.

At the hearing Rockwell was cross-examined along lines indicating that "red" charges are now the Board of Education's chief ammunition against him.

Demands by Rockwell and his attorney for a special bill of particulars on accusations to be made against him were refused by the board, which declined to remain and listen to Rockwell present a statement in his own defense.

During the cross-examination of the suspended commissioner, he was asked by M. Tedd Evans, assistant attorney general, "Were colored people at your home where benefit tickets were sold for Strutwear strikers?"

Rockwell answered, "What if there were? I do not draw the color line. We employ Negroes and Indians in the Department of Education and I am proud of it. As a state official, you should be ashamed of yourself if you imply that we should draw the color line." The audience applauded Rockwell.

Miss Mary Herrick, teacher at DuSable high school in Chicago, was sent to the investigation of Rockwell's activities as an observer for George Counts of the faculty of Columbia university, president of the American Federation of Teachers. She brought with her a letter to the Board of Education from R. W. Tyler, chairman of the department of education of the University of Chicago, written in strong defense of Rockwell.

The letter said, in part: "The news that State Commissioner Rockwell has been suspended from his office comes to me as a distinct shock. Dr. Rockwell is widely known throughout the country as an intelligent, honest, and courageous state superintendent.

"He is believed to be one of the ablest state commissioners in the country and Minnesota has been frequently praised for the quality of personnel which it has provided in the State Department of Education."

17-1941

MISSISSIPPI

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Barred From International Typing Meet

AUG 26 1941

AUG 26 1941

MOUND BAYOU, Miss. —(ANP)— Evidently assuming that Perry A. Smith, graduate of Henderson Business college, Memphis was a Negro, from Mound Bayou, Miss., postmark on his application, the contest editor of Memphis Press Scimitar, rejected Smith's application to enter the third international typewriting marathon. This newspaper is co-sponsor of the Mid-South Typing Elimination contest to select 12 who will compete with the Canadian team in Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22 to Sept. 6.

The rules of the contest stated that anyone who had not won the typing contest in past years was eligible to enter this year's that men or women, no ages barred, were eligible; that to enter, only application in writing to the contest editor, giving name and address was necessary.

Although Smith complied and sent his application in, he was advised by the editor that the contest was only open to whites. This action by the Memphis newspaper, which has a large Negro circulation in the mid-south, has met with much disfavor.

Smith is employed as typist for the Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Mississippi's largest and oldest Negro fraternal order.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Good Time to Do Justice

AUG 1 1941

MISSISSIPPI, we learn, has a treasury balance of $2,200,000 after retiring recently $1,236,000 in maturing bonds. The state, according to Governor Paul Johnson, is now on a "cash basis," and is sitting pretty comfortably from a financial standpoint.

This would be a good time, it seems, for Mississippi to remove one of the features of its administration of government which places the state in an unfavorable light. Mississippi has always been rather penurious in its expenditures for the education of its Negro children. For the education of each white child the state spends an average of $45.24 annually as against an annual expenditure of $5.45 for each Negro child.

At the bottom of all southern states in this respect Mississippi has always claimed that the education of its minority group was a load which it could not bear with greater ease because of the low per capita wealth of the state and its consequent low taxable values. It would seem that Mississippi has at last come upon better days and without unduly disturbing its cash balance the state could well afford to sharply decrease the all too wide differential between what it is spending for the education of its two racial groups.

An outlay of 9 to 1 in favor of its white children in the matter of public education is too wide a disparity to reflect sound judgment to say nothing of simple justice. We hope that Governor Johnson will give thought to the erasure of an injustice which places Mississippi in a conspicuously untenable position even among other southern states.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Barred From State U. And No Provisions At Lincoln U.

NAACP FILES FOR REHEARING IN THE L. BLUFORD MANDAMUS SUIT

Supreme Court Upholds Ban On Negroes. Says Missouri U. Must Enroll Them Now--

Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, one of the chief counselors of the NAACP legal battery now fighting the University of Missouri restriction on Negro students, announced Wednesday that a motion for rehearing would be promptly filed in the decision handed down Tuesday on the Bluford writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to admit her to the School of Journalism.

Set Forth Opinion

The State Supreme Court Tuesday unanimously upheld the lower court's denial of the mandamus, "if upon proper demand (on Lincoln University) and after a reasonable time the desired course is not available at Lincoln."

The counselors for the Kansas City Call's city editor, who is plaintiff in the case, will contend that the decision is not sound; the court's holding that the state must have time to decide whether the requirements are met at Lincoln seems to be in direct conflict with the United States Supreme Court's ruling in the Congressman Mitchell case, which held that equal accomodation must be afforded all persons at the time of application for accomodation. (They contend that time is of the essence in the Bluford case as she might lose a year or more of valuable training while awaiting action) on the Lincoln University Board of Curators; that the suit is being prosecuted in good faith.

The court held that the second Gaines case decision settles all questions of law arising in the instant case. The opinion holds that it does not and that she is entitled to a preemptory writ of mandamus compeling Missouri University to admit her to the School of Journalism.

Contends Demands Not Met

The State contends Miss Bluford did not make a demand for training in Journalism at Lincoln. The opinion states that there was no course of journalism at Lincoln and that the president of that school. September 26, 1939, informed appellant that such a course must await time for study and report by president and faculty. After appellant had twice unsuccessfully applied for admission to the University of Missouri she made inquiry to the president of Lincoln September 9.

The opinion states that the Lincoln Curators planned to set up a School of Juornalism by February 1, 1941, and to date have not set up one and have not announced a date when one will be set up.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
November 9, 1941

Study Delayed For Negro Girl

Lucille Bluford, Kansas City Negro newspaper woman who carried a fight for entrance to the University of Missouri through state and federal courts, must wait at least another seven months to get advanced journalism courses she has demanded.

An opinion written by the attorney general's office holds that Lincoln University for Negroes here cannot be expected to establish the courses before February 1, 1942.

The state supreme court held in July that she would have to be admitted to the university journalism school if Lincoln University did not establish a course "within a reasonable time."

Sherman D. Scruggs, Lincoln University president, asked the attorney general's office whether February 1, 1942, would be a "reasonable time."

He said she on July 17 had demanded the courses by the time the 1941-42 term started in September and pointed out that a $65,000 appropriation to establish journalism courses had been made available only last month by the legislature.

The opinion quoted from a letter to Scruggs from Lucille Bluford requesting "by the autumn term, 1941," courses "substantially equal to those offered in the grade school and school of journalism at the University of Missouri."

The opinion said that "obviously it would be impossible for the board (of Lincoln) to establish the new department . . . in the short space of less than two months between the demand on July 17 and the commencement of the semester on September 10.".

"In our opinion," the ruling said, "establishment and furnishing of a new department of journalism at Lincoln University for and during the term commencing on February 1, 1942—less than seven months after demand thereof—would be well within a reasonable time. It is not the duty of the board to furnish said department sooner."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'We Might As Well Let Negroes In Missouri U,' Says Senator In Debate

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 31 In a debate in the Missouri Senate on July 9 over an additional appropriation of $200,000 for Lincoln university, the state's Negro college, Senator L. D. Joslyn, of Charleston, Mo., declared:

"We'd just as well let the Negroes to Columbia and enroll at Columbia (where the University of Missouri is located), and if the students dont' object, let them stay there."

Senator Joslyn was speaking in opposition to the motion of Senator Phil M. Donnelly that an additional $200,000 be appropriated for Lincoln university. The motion lost by a vote of 15—8. Senator Joslyn said further:

"We can't afford to keep appropriating for new courses at Lincoln which we realy don't need."

REFERS TO BLUFORD CASE

Senator Donnelly referred to recent supreme coure decisions and to a law passed in 1939 by the Missouri legislature to make Lincoln university the equal of the University of Missouri, and thus block the threatened enrollment of Negro students at the all-white state institution. Said Donnelly:

"Just yesterday the state supreme court held that unless a journalism school is established at Lincoln within reasonable time, a Negro must be admitted to the University of Missouri."

Senator Donelly was referring to the case of Miss Lucille Bluford, which is being handled by attorneys for the NAACP.

the University of Missouri was opened again Thursday, May 15.

The appeal of Miss Bluford, Kansas City, Mo., from a judgment denying her a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar of the University of Missouri to issue her a permit to register in the graduate school of the university for work in journalism was heard by the Missouri Supreme Court and taken under advisement.

In the Missouri Supreme Court counsel for the University of Missouri spent most of their time trying to prove that Miss Bluford did not want instruction in journalism but was merely lending her name to an NAACP campaign to break down the state policy of segregation.

Charles H. Houston and Sidney R. Redmond of the national legal committee of the NAACP who represented Miss Bluford, answered by stating that the NAACP was fighting to make the state obey the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and that they were determined to see that the state did not give white citizens an education while all it offered to Negroes was a law suit.

The court was told by Miss Blufords counsel that when the next regisration period at the University of Missouri came in September, 1941 they wanted Miss Bluford to start her graduate training in journalism the same day as the white students. The attorneys said that if the only place in Missouri for her to take such work was the University of Missouri they wanted the court to see that the Registrar admitted her then and there without any further equivocation.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Missouri's Supreme Court Hears Appeal Of Lucille Bluford

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—The famous case of Lucille Bluford vs

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Rule Miss Bluford Will Have To Wait For Journalism Study

Course Cannot Be Established At Lincoln until Feb., 1942

NOV 10 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(SNS)—Miss Lucille Bluford, editor of the Kansas City Call, who carried a fight for entrance to the University of Missouri through state and federal courts, cannot get advanced journalism courses she has sought for at least another seven months

An opinion written by the attorney general's office holds that Lincoln University for Negroes here cannot be expected to establish the course before February 1, 1942.

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NOV 10 1941

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Segregation In P.O. Cafeteria Draws Protests

Race Worker In Clash With Cafe Manager

DEC 23 1941

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—In communications addressed to President Roosevelt, Postmaster General Frank C. Walker, senators and representatives, S. B. Redmond, president of the local NAACP branch here, lodged protests against Postmaster Rufus Jackson for his rank discrimination of Negroes and segregation of workers in the back of the post office cafeteria.

The case at present concerns one Leslie Green, Jr., 26-year-old employe, who on December 13 entered the cafeteria to get some food. After purchasing his food and taking a seat at a front table, he was accosted by the manager, Mr. Brown, who told him to move to the rear. When asked why, the manager gave no reason, but re stated his order to "move to the rear." Green complied with the request, and the manager took his badge number. The employee told the manager that the matter would be taken to higher authority, but he was warned not to do so.

DEC 23 1941

The following Monday, December 15, Green again entered the cafeteria, purchased a cup of coffee and again sat at a front table. This time the manager told him, "Get in the back." Green retorted "This seat is all right with me," to which the managed countered "get in the back."

MANAGER KAYOED

His refusal to move made the manager angry. Brown then proceded to put his hand over Green's cup of coffee and move it, whereupon Green grabbed for it and in the ensuing struggle, the cup fell to the floor. Brown then attempted to hit Green, but the employee successfully landed the first blow, knocking the manager down.

Although after whites rushed up, no one attempted to molest Green. The manager called a guard, who came up with a policeman from the central district. Green was taken to guard headquarters, his badge taken from him and he was escorted to the corridor.

Attempts to see Postmaster Jackson were useless. However, Green called the office and the postmaster's secretary, after learning the event surrounding the incident, arranged an interview with the postmaster for that afternoon.

DEC 23 1941

POSTMASTER INSULTS

That afternoon, while closeted with the postmaster, he was told that he had been in wrong for striking the superintendent, that he was not supposed to take a front seat in the eat shop. The postmaster further stated that there was "no rule in the constitution of the United States Postal service" which stated that Negroes should sit in a given area," and that he was sorry the cafeteria manager had not beaten him up, because he was perfectly within his rights.

As he was ordered out of the office, Green said the postmaster remarked, "I wish I had been in the cafeteria. I would have done that to you. I would have beaten you up." In answer to this, Green said, "Mr. Jackson, if you had been there and in as good physical condition as Mr. Brown and the same thing had happened, you probably would have gotten the same thing."

Angrily Jackson arose from his chair and followed Green to the outer door, telling the policemen stationed there to halt him. When the policeman standing by, Jackson said, "Hit me," to which Green replied that he would not hit him for anything in the world. Then Jackson ordered Green locked up and warrent issued for his arrest.

Police officials were asked to arrest the cafeteria manager for assault and battery, but they declined, because they said "this is a federal case."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

L. U. Names Four New Teachers

Journalism Faculty Is Appointed

DEC 26 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, announced this week the appointment of three professors and a librarian to the faculty of the new School of Journalism which is scheduled to open February 1.

The newly appointed faculty will take over their duties at the beginning of the second semester in the building being constructed on the Lincoln campus to house the journalism school.

Acting chairman of the journalism faculty will be Mrs. Thelma Berlack Boozer, at present the editor of the women's pages of the New York Amsterdam News. Mrs. Boozer is a graduate of New York university, having received the bachelor of commercial science degree in journalism in 1928 and the master of commercial science degree in journalism in 1932 from this institution.

DEC 26 1941

Former Kansas Newspaper Man Named to Faculty

She has had 14 years of executive newspaper experience; her work has included reporting, editing, headline writing and make-up. While in college Mrs. Boozer was elected to Delta Mu Delta, honorary society for students of commerce. The Omega Psi Phi fraternity awarded her a medal in 1938 as the most outstanding Negro journalist in New York. In 1939 the Brooklyn Women's Service League presented a World's Fair medallion to Mrs. Boozer at the New York World's Fair for achievement in journalism.

Second member of the full-time teaching faculty is Rashey B. Moten Jr., at present doing work on his Ph. D., at Kansas university. He received the B. A., degree at Kansas in 1936 and the M. S. degree in journalism in 1938. Mr. Moten has worked on tne Topeka Plaindealer and Kansas City Plaindealer as pressman, makeup man, reporter and columnist. He is a member of Alpha Kappa Delta, honorary Sociological fraternity and the American Sociology Society. Mr. Moten's thesis, "Negro Press of Kansas," is to be published in the spring issue of the Kansas Historical Quarterly.

Associated Negro Press Correspondent Named

DEC 26 19

Third member of the teaching faculty is Mr. Elliott James Barnett of Champaign Ill. Mr. Barnett is a graduate of the University of Illinois, has been Champaign-Urbana correspondent for the Associated Negro Press since 1934. He is associate editor for the Illinois Times. He is a member of the American Association of Schools and Department of Journalism.

Librarian for the Lincoln school of journalism is Miss Rosemary Lucille Martin, now employed as librarian at the Oakland public library, Okland, Cal. Miss Martin is a graduate of the University of California. She received her A. B. in history in 1939 and a certificate in librarianship in 1941. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa, and of Sigma Kappa Alpha, women's honorary history society.

17-1941
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

MISSOURI

Institution Heads Hide Behind Missouri Law That Forbids Mixed Group Education; Negroes Suffer

MAY 30 1941

By SAMUEL T. McKIBBEN

BOONVILLE, Mo.—Jim-crowism and racial segregation are practiced within the confines of of the Missouri Training School for Delinquent Boys! The Missouri law saying that whites and Negroes cannot be educated together is the excuse given for discrimination here, and to denying the Negro inmates access to the vocational and trades school facilities!

17

Possessors of black faces are found doing the mess work in the kitchen, and running, exclusively, the laundry. There is BUT one Negro in the barber shop, and he is there, not to cut hair but to shine shoes! In season, the cannery is run by Negroes. Meanwhile, the boys with broad backs and strong limbs are assigned to tasks requiring these prerequisities. The white boys work in the auto mechanic, barber, blacksmithing and carpentry shops.

MAY

The hospital force, dairy, orchard and hothouse crews, masonry force, are all white. All office work done by inmates is assigned to whites although the institution's educational advisor, William Elmer Jones, B. S., K.T.S.C. at Kirksville; M. A. from the University of Missouri, admits that "some of the colored boys are pretty smart."

NO TRAINING EVIDENT!

From our minute observations, made without bias, we saw plenty work going on during our two-day stay in Boonville, but in none of the shops did we find a semblance of training! Training facilities are not available to Negroes, explained both Assistant Superintendent Garrett and Instructor Jones, and the whites, in full possession of the facilities do not appear to be getting any training.

In separate interviews with the above named men we learned that there is a certain amount of work to be done from the standpoint of maintenance and efficiency and the emphasis is placed on these two factors rather than the training of the inmates. Do you wonder why the institution is referred to as a Training School?

The institution is governed by the penal board although it is not regarded as a penal institution. There is no "ex-" attached to graduates, as is to the inmates of Algoa, because they (the inmates) are "merely" incarnated for minor infractions of the laws of society for rehabilitation. That, according to what we saw, proves that the institution is not appropriately named.

MAY 30

Another Startling Disclosure!

In addition to being denied vocational training, educational opportunities are rare privileges for strong, healthy Negro inmates at Boonville. Only the small, weak and apparently undernourished Negro boys get a chance to attend school! The assistant superintendent evaded a direct answer when questioned about it, using this as his subterfuge: "Well, most of the boys are pretty old (and the age of inmates should not have reached 17 years prier to confinement) and don't want to go to school (meaning the larger boys in Company C, the work detail).

We had learned, however, of an effort made by the Negro teachers, who are WPA, and not state hired, to conduct classes at night for the larger boys whose work prohibited their attending day classes, for which no provisions had been made at the time of our inspection tour. The idea went over big with the fellows and 42 of them started going to class at night . . . But, the "higher ups" used subtle means of curtailing the program in its infancy. The excuse was that "there were no captains (guards) available for duty at the time night classes started." For some reason, permission was denied the Negro teachers to assume the responsibility for the students.

Captains Attitudes Hostile

In an effort to divert the trend of thought from educational pursuit, an issue that was becoming more and more acute in its narrow scope, the assistant superintendent stated that "the captains (guards), in some instances, are not in accord with working mixed groups and to avoid friction, vocational educational facilities under the supervision of these (anti-Negroid) captains are NOT AVAILABLE TO NEGROES.

What conditions can reach a more deplorable state than those now existing at the Missouri Training School? Imagine a youth being committed to an institution wherein he is supposed to be trained for a useful, productive life at the end of his period of servitude and then be denied access to certain beneficial facilities because, and only because, he is a NEGRO!

MAY 30

Educational Interview 1941

In a detailed interview with Mr. Jones, the only state hired instructor at the institution, we learned that there are approximately 130 Negro inmates and an approximate 36 of them attend school (because they are too small to do heavy work). He reluctantly admitted that whatever training the boys received was more "by accident than intent" because maintenance is the important factor of the institutional program. His view was that due to the segregation law, attitude of the captains and limited facilities that if there was such a thing as preference, the white boys got it.

Explaining that he is a "state employed man and that he was on the "wrong side of the fence" in the last election, Mr. Jones forwarded the idea that as long as the jobs at the institution were slices of a "political pie" the program would never become stabilized because the job holders either knew nothing about what they were doing or cared less. His record shows that he did try to foster a balanced educational program for all inmates but met with what he termed "internal strife" that robbed the program of effectiveness.

Pertinent Facts!

Before we progress beyond this point, let it be said here that all inmates of the Missouri Training School are not criminals, nor are they criminally inclined upon admittance! Some of them are victims of circumstances beyond their control. For an example, we present the case of the Saxton, Missouri, brothers." They are here through no fault of their own, they committed no crime—unless being born poor is a crime. Unable to care for them herself, and since there is no orphanage in Saxton, Mrs. S. put her two sons in the MTS. Both are young, one is just learning to differentiate letters of the alphabet! They receive the same treatment meted out to the inmates confined on criminal charges—one is large the other small, they are in different companies!

MAY 30 1941

There are other inmates "making time" because they were victims of circumstances beyond their control because they happen to have a black face to show in the juvenile court from which they were sentenced. There are some junior high school boys, unusual brilliant and are capable of intelligently conversing with anyone. Why are they here? They couldn't give a coherent version of their alleged crime and conviction although they had no reason to withhold information from us. If you have any cause to wonder what bearing this has on our inspection report, the next paragraph will set you right.

MAY 30 1941

No Separation!

The criminally inclined and victims of circumstances are not separated unless one is strong and husky enough to "make" the work squad in Company C, and the other too small, and consequently is put in Company A. Common sense tells all that "association brings on assimilation" and when the inmates are released, bitter thoughts have poisoned the whole soul and entire being of the victim of circumstance because of his contacts; the criminally inclined received no internal or external stimulus that would motivate him to exercise restraint, and, as a result, winds up at Algoa, or the state pen at Jefferson City, within a relatively short while.

Criminals are not born—they are made! Even being born in the worst environment possible, and of criminal parents doesn't necessarily mean that the off-spring will be a criminal, nor harbor criminal tendencies! Why, then, do the Missouri Training School officials jeopardice a normal, but unfortunate lad's future by exposing him to case hardened, firmly moulded characters of delinquency?

MAY 30 1941

Trial And Error

From the stiff-lipped, surly and venomous tones used by the inmates in greeting the "Super" as

he carried me around, we got an impression. Later, we stole a chance to talk to "someone" and learned that fear is the driving force that makes the fellow hew to the line. They are not taught but driven! The dining room was as still as a tomb, and when the details depart they are herded like so many cattle. Gone are all semblances of youth—in its stead is manhood, acquired lonk before nature's scheduled time! A fellow learns what to, and what not to, do by trying it once, being punished and refraining from repeating the error. That is the "trial and error" theory advanced by psychologists—and doesn't always work out according to expectations.

Too, the inmates who were not afraid to talk, and those willing to become martyrs, if their sacrifice of self would aid in effecting a change of conditions, advanced the inormation to the effect that if they can already do something, they do that, and in the event they learn, or do not learn, anything about it no one appears to care. The bakers bake for the institution— if the boy learns enough about baking to secure a job when he is released, well and good, if not, well — at any rate, no one attends to his learning if the bakery crews works as it worked that eventful Friday and Saturday when on one knew we were coming for a "look see" at the institution.

We Heard About But Didn't See

We were given a mimeographed sheet and pamphlet. Both tend to convey a very favorable impression that is blasted only by a close, minute inspection tour. To the list reproduced below, this writer emits a loud guffaw, of the "hoss" variety up both sleeves! As for the vocational claim, we saw no one teaching anything. We did see, however, the captains (guards) sitting down doing nothing. The academic side is equally as bad. The larger boys don't get a chance to go to school and too, the assistant superintendent contradicts the mimeographed sheet when he says that the boys don't want to go to school." As for the extra-curricular activities, we found softball and movies. But, here is the sheet and its contents:

Vocational

MAY 30 1941

The fundamental principles of a specific trade. . . . Skill in the handling of tools. . . . Realization of the need for orderliness system and neatness. . . . Proper use of shop equipment from the standpoint of safety. . . . The development of character. . . . Attention to the habits of industry.

Academic

Control of the tools of learning. . . . Worthwhile permanent interests. . . . Health knowledge and healthful practices. . . . Appreciation of standards of achievement. . . . Right social attitudes, habits, and standards of personal action. . . . Satisfaction in the participation in worth-while efforts. . . . A comprehensive view of vocational life.

Extra-Curricular

A program of recreational activities providing an opportunity for the individual to act in situations that are physically wholesome, mentally stimulating and satisfying, and socially sound.

Some musical experience for all and training for those with evident talent.

Through the Scouting program a well rounded course in citizenship.

Wholesame entertainment through well selected movies, home talent programs by interested groups

Through the library directed reading experiences.

Final Observations

MAY 30 1941

In view of the fact that the Missouri Training School (?) is not supposed to be a penal institution, although it is under penal board supervision, and its inmates are supposed to emerge "re-vamped" ready to take their rightful places in society with a clear conscience and a desire to be model citizens, it seems that some definite program would be formulated to cover ALL inmates of the whites and neglecting the Negroes.

If the institution was really a school, there would be few, if any, repercussions about the jim-crowish and segregation, but since it happens to be an institution of involuntary incarnation, and its inmates, without regard to race or color, are to be prepared for reentering society, why should discrimination be practiced? Delinquents are not unfortunate when they are caught and confined in an institution wherein trained supervisors earnestly endeavor to stamp out their delinquent tendencies — but they are unfortunate when they are sent to BOONVILLE!

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Gaines' Absence Holding Up Case

JUN 9 1941

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The sudden disappearance and present whereabouts of Lloyd Gaines, the Lincoln University student whose case against the state of Missouri to compel equal educational opportunity for Negroes as that given whites reached the United States Supreme Court, remains clouded in mystery although several years have passed since the memorable decision.

JUN 9 1941

If the question "Where is Lloyd Gaines" has been on one pair of lips it has been on a thousand pairs and the question goes unanswered And Negroes will continue to give thought to this perplexing matter for no understandable reason has yet been advanced which has won more than passing interest.

MUST PRODUCE GAINES

In discussing the matter with Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, it was made clear that in order to win compliance by the state with the decision either Gaines would have to be produced or another suit would have to be instituted. And yet, if Gaines reappeared tomorrow it was not clear just what effect it would have upon his original case, that is, whether a statute of limitation would become operative and militate against him.

"The NAACP," Mr. Wilkins said, "is still seeking to locate Gaines, and will welcome any information leading to his whereabouts."

Meanwhile, there have been two developments in connection with the problem presented by unequal accommodation for Negroes. First, Missouri has established a school of law for Negroes and it is supposed to be a part of Lincoln university. This school, however, is in St. Louis and not in Jefferson City as is Lincoln.

BLUFORD CASE CITED

The other development is that the NAACP, with Miss Lucille Bluford as plaintiff, is attempting through the courts to have Missouri establish a school of journalism for Negroes. Miss Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, is a graduate in journalism of the University of Kansas. The state contends that Miss Bluford is not really interested in graduate work in journalism but rather is permitting herself to be used by the NAACP for test purposes. This argument is not being given much weight by attorneys for the plaintiff.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MISSOURI EXCLUSION OF NEGRO IS UPHELD

Court Lets State University Invoke Segregation Law

By The United Press.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 8 —The Missouri Supreme Court today affirmed a lower court decision denying to Lucille Bluford, editor of a Kansas City Negro newspaper, entrance to the University of Missouri School of Journalism.

JUL 9 1941

The court said that the State, by law, had ordered equal facilities for Negroes at Lincoln University and that Miss Bluford would be entitled to enter the school at Columbia only if Lincoln was unable to provide the courses sought.

"It is the duty of this court to maintain Missouri's policy of segregation so long as it does not come in conflict with the Federal Constitution," the court said in an unanimous opinion by Judge Albert M. Clark.

Miss Bluford's failure to demand that Lincoln University furnish her graduate work in journalism before she attempted to enter the University of Missouri caused the court to uphold a decision of Boone County Circuit Court denying her entrance.

Miss Bluford, 30, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, tried to enter the university graduate school of journalism in January and September of 1939.

JUL 9 1941

S. W. Canada, registrar, denied entrance to her because she was a Negro, and she sued for a writ of mandamus to compel him to enroll her.

17-1941

MISSOURI

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Missouri Still Fails to Provide Equal Education For Its Negro Citizens

FEB 14 1941

Legislature Has Not Provided Money for Lincoln to Establish Courses Promised For February 1, 1941

12

FEB 14 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Because the Missouri legislature has not given Lincoln university funds with which to establish a school of journalism, the board of curators of that school was unable to carry out its promise to have the school in operation by February 1, 1941.

Classes for the second semester of the ensuing school year began Thursday, Feb. 6, with no courses in journalism, graduate or undergraduate, offered.

No Funds

Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, told Miss Lucille Bluford of Kansas City, who was here on registration day Wednesday, Feb. 5, that Lincoln U. was "in readiness" with plans to establish the school of journalism but that the board of curators could not execute those plans until the legislature appropriates the necessary funds.

The legislature, in session a month, has held up all state funds while it wrangled over the seating of the governor.

Dr. Scruggs said that the Lincoln U. board of curators is ready to go ahead with plans for the journalism school as soon as the legislature appropriates the funds.

It is planned to house the school of journalism, temporarily in the basement of Barnes-Krekel hall, the old girls' dormitory in a room now used for social activities. The room must be remodelled and put in shape for the journalism school and this work cannot be begun without funds.

Bill Not Passed

A bill for $65,000 to establish the school of journalism has been introduced in the legislature but has not been passed.

Since Lincoln university's school of journalism was not to open with the second semester, Miss Bluford went from Jefferson City to Columbia where she applied for admittance to the University of Missouri school of journalism, the only school in the state which offers graduate work in journalism.

She applied to S. W. Canada, registrar, who again denied her admttance to Missouri U. Miss Bluford first applied to Mr. Canada for admittance to Missouri U. in February, 1939. She has applied several times since and each time has been refused.

Files Two Suits

Two suits filed by Miss Bluford are pending in the state courts, a mandamus suit in which she asks the court to order the University of Missouri to admit her and a damage suit against Mr. Canada for denying her a constitutional right.

Both in the mandamus suit trial held in Columbia, Mo., in February 1940, and in the damage case trial in the federal court at Jefferson City in October, 1940, it was brought out that Lincoln university would have a school of journalism by Feb. 1, 1941.

Since Linclon did not have the school by that time, Miss Bluford again applied to Missouri U.

Missouri still has failed to provide equal educational facilities for Nethe U. S. Supreme court decision in gro students in compliance with the Gaines case which was handed down in December, 1938.

Two years after the Supreme court said that Negroes have a right to take graduate and professional courses at Missorui U. in the absence of separate facilities for them elsewhere, the state of Missouri has not provided journalism for Negroes at Lincoln and still refuses to admit them to Missouri university.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

No Journalism School Until February, 1942

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo, (ANP)—If a journalism school is established at Lincoln University by Feb. 1, 1942, it will be a "reasonable time," the attorney general decided Saturday.

Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, has demanded entrance to the University of Missouri journalism school. The supreme court of this state recently held that she should be admitted if a similar school was not established at Lincoln within a reasonable time after her application.

President Sherman D. Scruggs of Lincoln told the attorney general that Miss Bluford requested a journalism course at Lincoln on July 17, nine days after the court handed down its opinion. He said because of limited funds—a $65,000 appropriation by the legislature—it would be impossible to open the new department and asked for legal advice.

SEP 6 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

STATE UNIVERSITY REFUSES TO ADMIT WOMAN JOURNALIST

FEB 15 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 13—When Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call and graduate of the University of Kansas School of Journalism, went to the Lincoln University campus and noting that it was enrollment day for the semester just starting, she found that there was no such animal on the Jefferson City campus as a School of Journalism and that, if such a freak existed that the birth would be some days off.

Later, the widely known young journalist, who has been striving to get into the graduate school of the famed School of Journalism at the University of Missouri, journeyed a few miles away to Columbia where, once more, she visited the office of S. W. Canada, registrar of the University and asked to be enrolled, telling him that Lincoln had no journalism school. Her request for admittance was denied.

TO CONTACT AUTHORITIES

"Once again," Miss Bluford stated, in reporting to Attorney S. R. Redmond, counsel in the Bluford and Gaines cases against the University of Missouri, "the registrar refused, saying that he had no authority to admit me and that if he did he would lose his job. When he saw me, he smiled and extended his hand. He was friendlier than on any of my previous visits."

Canada promised to contact "higher authorities" as to what to do and let Miss Bluford know the results by noon Thursday. The "turn down" followed.

Attorneys for Miss Bluford are of the opinion that, with the Lincoln university school not a reality and with the situation as it stands, there is no reason why, at the present time, Missouri Univer-

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE SENDS WRITTEN APOLOGY AFTER SUBSCRIPTION REFUSED

MAR 7 1941

By SAMUEL P. BILLS

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (Special) — The national office of Collier's magazine, New York city, has offered apologies for poor techniques employed by the local office in the refusal of subscription credit, after an investigation by the St. Louis Call.

The story centers around a simple notation, "Colored Man." A West End home owner sent the local office the small amount of $1.76 for a subscription to Collier's. This was in January of this year. At the very bottom of the printed refusal blank was written the statement, "Colored Man." There are 17 other logical reasons, among which are 'poor risk,' 'transient,' etc.

This man, as we have said, is a home owner.

MAR 7 1941

Another penciled note bore these words: "Sub is a Colored man. A very high class one at that. A very nice home. Pd. $1.76 to Hanff. So please return Front to Sub."

The subscriber received this note from the branch, 902 Louderman building, bearing the signature of M. H. Levin, manager. "Enclosed herewith please find check in the amount of $1.76 which you gave to our representative for subscription to magazine. We are sorry we are unable to accept your subscription at this time."

On February 17 a letter was dispatched to Collier's national office by the writer. In part, it read, "Our office contacted Mr. Levin who explained, rather unsatisfactorily, that Mr. ..... lived in a "Red Area" in which accounts were considered unacceptable because of poor credit rating there. I cannot understand why the notation "Colored Man" should have been on the note."

The national office replies: "We do not understand why our St. Louis branch did not accept the order from Mr. ....., since it would appear from the reports quoted in your letter that his credit reputation is okey.

Further, quote: "The situation to which you refer is obviously something entirely local, as those responsible most certainly did not handle the matter in accordance with our established policy. We have a large clientele among the colored race; orders are being accepted daily from all parts of the country without discrimination from those of good credit standing. In other words, all restrictions are predicated upon the ability of the individual to pay, and this rule applies to all races."

Assurance is given that an investigation is made, in these words: "In an organization as extensive as this, it occasionally happens that our policies are disregarded, with resulting embarrassment. However, we can assure you that when anything of this nature is brought to light, we are prompt in taking action by either putting the offender on the right track or deciding that it is best to part company.

"This incident will be fully investigated immediately. In closing, may we take this opportunity to express our appreciation for your having brought the matter to our attention. We will be glad to reciprocate at any time we can return the favor. — R. G. Smith, vice president."

MAR 7 1941

The local office, upon questioning, stated that no offense was intended in the notation and that, should the potential subscriber care o, he might return the check and eceive Collier's regularly.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Free Schools But Not For All

MAY 9 - 1941

A Negro boy attends the junior high school in Kansas City whose home is in Morgan county, 150 miles away. He comes here to school because his home school does not admit him. If that stated all the facts, he would be suffering the common experience of his people wherever prejudice decrees that the two races shall be kept separate. But that refusal to let him enroll in the high school which whites attend is only one part of the denial of an education to him. Morgan county and the city of Versailles do not offer him any schooling whatever, either in a separate Negro school or through payment of the cost of his education elsewhere.

Versailles, the place where this boy's parents are citizens and pay taxes, is the one school district which has responsibility for his being trained. It cannot shift the burden, nor evade it, nor deny it. If the color line is sacred and must be preserved, education is also. The boy must not be left to shift for himself as is the case.

MAY 9 - 1941

The list of county officials given for Morgan county in the Missouri Blue Book leaves the impression that it is typical American community. Officials carry names like Jones, Carpenter, Simms and Williams. Men with background like theirs know that everybody needs an education, and they would be quick to say that the law requiring that it be provided is right. If this Negro boy were to commit crime they would punish him in the name of the law. If he were to remain untrained, they would say that he did not deserve the pay of a well trained worker. But when the fault is on their side, they do not see it.

MAY 9 - 1941

We call attention to this neglect of duty by Morgan county, because it is typical of the treatment of Negro children wherever they are few in number in rural Missouri. In spite of the state's policy of universal education and free schools, school districts put economy ahead of citizenship when the victims of the neglect are humble folk. This Negro father in Versailles has a perfectly good suit for the damage done his child. But how can he sue when he is dependent upon the community's good will for a chance to work?

At this time when Hitler's aggressions have made everybody mindful of what an evil it is for might to substitute for right, here's hoping that these school districts are more heedless than hateful, and that on being reminded of their duty to the Negro child, they will carry out the letter and spirit of the law.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

JOURNALISM CASE GOES TO MISSOURI SUPREME COURT

MAY 12 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. —The Missouri state supreme court will hear arguments Thursday morning, May 15, in the mandamus case brought against S. W. Canada, registrar of the University of Missouri, by Lucile Bluford of Kansas City.

Miss Bluford, who brought action against Mr. Canada when he denied her admittance to the University of Missouri journalism school, lost her case in the lower court. The trial was held in February, 1941, in Columbia, Mo. The N.A.A.C.P., which is furnishing legal counsel in the case, appealed to the higher court.

The plaintiff's case will be argued by Attorney Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., chief counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., and Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis. William S. Hogsett of Kansas City, Mo., will argue the case for the University of Missouri.

The hearing will be held in Division No. 1 of the state supreme court with Presiding Judge Ernest S. Gantt, Justice James M. Douglas, Justice A. M. Clark, and Justice Charles T. Hays on the bench. Supreme Court commissioners who will hear the arguments are Laurence M. Hyde, John H. Bradley and S. P. Dalton.

The Bluford case is based upon the United States supreme court decision in the Gaines case in which it was ruled that Lloyd Gaines of St. Louis, was entitled to enroll in the law school of the University of Missouri in the absence of a law of substantial equality provided for Negroes within the state.

MAY 16 1941

Lincoln university at Jefferson City has no journalism school and teaches no journalism courses. A journalism school was scheduled to be opened there on February 1, but funds were not available for the establishment of such a department.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUNGRY FRATERNITY LEADERS REFUSED FOOD AT KANSAS CITY RESTAURANT

JAN 17 1941

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 9.—Immediate action was taken by the Tri-Conventions of fraternity and sorority leaders, after waitresses and the management of the Fred Harvey restaurant in Union Station here, had refused to serve a party of delegates and visitors, Sunday morning, Dec. 29. Judge Myles Paige of New York, Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia were among those in the party. It was reported that groups had been served the day before; refusal came when a larger party sat down. The management's request that the visitors move was ignored.

Alpha Phi Alpha, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Alpha Kappa Alpha each appointed representatives to investigate. Reports were made and a committee called upon officials of the Harvey House and the company's counsel, Lowell Johnson. Johnson promised to take up the matter with the headquarters in Chicago. He expressed himself as

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

UNITED NEGRO DEMOCRATS ARE IN POSITION TO MAKE RACE'S WISHES KNOWN TO LEGISLATURE

JAN 24 1941

Law-Makers Will Respect Opinion of Voters Who Put Them Into Office on Question of Equal Educational Facilities

By Call Staff Correspondent

By a strict party vote, the Democratic majority of the lower house of the Missouri legislature has voted "an amount not exceeding $65,000" for a school of journalism for Negroes at Lincoln university.

In 1938, following the United States supreme court's decision in the Gaines case, Missouri set up a school of law for Negroes, a specific demand made by Lloyd Gaines. Now two years later, the state makes the beginning of a school of journalism.

Missouri had its choice of admitting Negroes to the schools already serving whites or setting up separate but equal schools for Negroes. Through the out-state aid it is paying Negro students, the state has official knowledge that several other schools are lacking. Yet it set up only one school in 1938 and then waited two years to start the second.

NEGROES WANT ALL SCHOOLS

It is as plain as the nose on a goose's face that Negroes want all the schools which the supreme court said they should have, and which by the one completed and the other begun, Missouri admits it is due to provide.

But at the rate of one school each two years, the state will be forever and a day bringing Negro school facilities up to equality. Yet of the legislators that control, some come from counties where their election depended upon Negro votes.

The official publication of the United Negro Democrats, an incorporated body in this state, says in its 1940 issue:

"In counties where there is a large Negro vote, there are Democratic majorities, both substantial and convincing. They are Cooper, Boone, Audrain, Callaway, Cole, Marion, Monroe, Ray, Buchanan, Jackson, St. Louis county, St. Charles, Jefferson, Cape Girardeau, Scott, Mississippi, New Madrid, Pemiscott, Pettis, Johnson and the city of St. Louis. All these districts went Democratic in 1932 and have remained so throughout this time."

THOSE WHO VOTED FOR ONE SCHOOL

The following are the lower house members of the legislature from these counties who voted to establish only one school:

Jackson county. — Paul G. Winans, John M. Mulane, Ronald Ringo, Thomas J. Gill, Samuel T. Cross, Floyd R. Gibson, F. Ryan and Samuel C. Hayden.

St. Louis — Michael J. Aubuchon, John T. Hughes, Joseph L. Ivanhoe, David A. Hess, Anton Niemeyer, Oliver E. J. Schick, William Warren Burke, Francis P. Healey, John A. Sullivan, Robert M. Uxa, Edwin G. Forest, Edward J. Hogan Jr., Michael R. Kennedy, Max M. Librach, Edward F. Byrnes, Joseph P. Council, Michael J. Hoffman, J. Glennon McKenna.

Columbia — Clyde Powell.
St. Joseph — L. C. Thedinger, Dr. Emmett F. Cook.
Faucett — Paul E. Turner.
Fulton — Charles M. Wilson.
Jefferson City — H. P. Lauf.
Hannibal — Roy Hamlin.
Charleston — Daniel O'Bryan.
Paris — B. E. Cowherd.
Hayti — John T. Bradley.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

No Decision Rendered In Bluford Case

Missouri Supreme Court Hears Arguments

MAY 1941

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., (ANP) —Appealing from an unfavorable decision rendered by a lower court in the case of Bluford vs. University of Missouri, NAACP attorneys representing Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, carried the case to the Missouri state supreme court where arguments were heard May 15. No decision has been rendered.

MAY 3 1941

Last February Miss Bluford was denied a writ of mandamus to compel the registrar to issue her a permit to register in the graduate school of journalism at the university. At the time it was stated that Lincoln University would offer graduate study in journalism by February, 1941, but no funds were granted for the establishment of such courses, and up to the present time the legislature has not made sufficient appropriations to set up the school at Lincoln in the fall.

Attorneys for the University of Missouri argued that Miss Bluford's application was not in good faith and that she was not really interested in entering the school, but was merely being used by the NAACP as a front in the campaign to break down the state policy of segregation. To this argument Presiding Justice Gantt said that if the purpose of wanting to enroll is to break down prejudice, it still is good faith if the plaintiff actually plans to atten dschool regardless of her motive.

MAY 31 1941

Charles H. Houston and Sidney R. Remond of the national legal committee of the NAACP who represented Miss Bluford, admitted that the organization was engaged in a campaign to make the states obey the federal constitution. They pointed out that in the absence of equal facilities at Lincoln University, Miss Bluford is entitled, because of the Gaines case decision, to enter the University of Missouri. They asked that the court see to it that the registrar admit Miss Bluford to the university at the time of the next registration period.

MAY 31 1941

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

THE BLUFORD CASE AGAIN

The Missouri State Supreme Court has under advisement the case of Miss Lucille Bluford of Kansas City, Missouri, in which she seeks a writ of mandamus to compel Registrar S. W. Canada of the University of Missouri to admit her to the School of Journalism at that institution which is located at Columbia, Missouri. Her case comes to the state's highest judicial body from the Boone County Circuit Court which held that Miss Bluford was not entitled to enter the University of Missouri because provision was being made by the curators of Lincoln University to establish a School of Journalism for Negro students of the state.

Judging from the arguments of Attorneys Charles H. Houston of Washington, D. C., and Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis, it looks as though the defendant in this case does not have a leg to stand upon because the State Supreme Court is up against the United States Supreme Court's decision in the Gaines case. As will be remembered, the nation's highest tribunal said in the Gaines case that the state must provide equal accommodations for the training of Negroes and whites in the state-supported schools in conformity with the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

All that Miss Bluford is asking under her present petition is that the state of Missouri provide her forthwith the same opportunity with equal facilities to study journalism in the state of Missouri as is provided by the state for white students. Viewing the case at a distance we feel safe in saying that the State Supreme Court will deal with this case justly and swiftly. We believe the court will brush aside all technicalities that were indulged in by attorneys for the defense and will deal a blow to the racial prejudices in Missouri that will go a long way toward lifting this state out of the "backwoods" class. Then, too, we may add here we were impressed by the comment made by Presiding Justice Ernest S. Gantt when he shot the question at the defense attorney, Mr. Hogsett: "Isn't it a strange doctrine that a citizen of Missouri and the United States must make demands before getting her constitutional rights?" Another argument by attorneys for the defense was to the effect that Miss Bluford had not made the application to attend the School of Journalism in good faith, intimating that she had no intention of attending the school, but was merely trying to establish the right of the Negroes to attend the university. To this the court said: "If the (Missouri University officials) did not think she wanted to go to school why didn't they admit her and see If she did not go then this whole thing would be ended." With such comment from the court we are heartened as to the favorable final outcome before the Missouri Supreme Court.

MAY 31 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MO. JUDGE ASSAILS DENIAL OF RIGHTS

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., May 22—There were epochal and drama-packed moments last Thursday as another step was taken in the fight of Miss Lucille Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, and honor graduate of the University of Kansas School of Journalism, to enroll in the graduate school of the famed University of Missouri School of Journalism as arguments were heard in her appeal before the Missouri Supreme Court.

"Do we in the United States have to use a shotgun to demand our rights under the Constitution," Presiding Judge Gannt of Division One queried at one point during the arguments.

Representing Miss Bluford were Attorney Charles M. Houston of Washington, D. C., and Attorney Sidney R. Redmond of St. Louis. Observing and lending aid were Attorneys Calloway and Knox of Kansas City. For the state, Attorney C. K. Hogsett and Kenneth Teasdale, delivered the arguments.

Still further in the hearing Attorney Hogsett asserted, "I maintain our, (Missouri) system of segregation is legal."

"It is not what we maintain,"

Judge Gannt commented, "it is what we ought to do under the Constitution."

SEEK PROBE OF NEWS STORY

Attorney Teasdale, representing Registrar Canada, pointed to the fact that the Jefferson City Tribune, local white daily, in its issue of Wednesday, May 14, carried a front page article setting forth the news that the state legislature had decided that here would be no money appropriated for a School of Journalism at Lincoln University this session.

The state lawyer, in an unusual request, asked the State Supreme Court to appoint a commission to investigate the reason why this story, containing the announcement of the legislative decision, was delayed a week and permitted to appear in the publication only on the eve of the hearing.

The case is now being taken under advisement by the State Supreme Court and a decision may be forthcoming within the next few weeks.

MAY 24 1941

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Bluford Case Heard by Mo. Supreme Court

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The famous case of Lucille Bluford vs. the University of Missouri was opened again Thursday, May 15, and taken under advisement by the Missouri Supreme Court following arguments by counsel for the University of Missouri and NAACP attorneys representing Miss Bluford.

Counsel for the University of Missouri spent most of their time trying to prove that Miss Bluford did not want instruction in journalism but was merely lending her name to an NAACP campaign to break down the State policy of segregation.

Charles H. Houston and Sidney R. Redmond, who represented Miss Bluford, answered by stating that the NAACP is fighting to make the State obey the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution and that they are determined to see that the State did not give white citizens an education while all it offered to colored citizens is a law suit.

Right to Fight Jim Crow

It was pointed out that the University of Missouri is the only place in Missouri where graduate training in journalism is offered by the State, and that under those circumstances Miss Bluford is entitled to admission.

MAY 24 1941

The university counsel argued that the NAACP is engaged in a campaign throughout States to break down the laws setting up separate education for the races to which NAACP attorneys countered that colored citizens have as much right to fight segregation as white people had to uphold it.

MAY 24 1941

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WHERE IS THE PLAINTIFF, ASKS NAACP GROUP

Man Who Sued State For Equal Education Still Reported Unfound

NEW YORK—(ANP)—The present whereabouts of Lloyd Gaines, the Lincoln university student whose case against the state of Missouri to compel equal educational opportunity for Negroes on a par with that given whites, remains clouded in mystery, as the case hangs fire in the United States Supreme Court pending his re-appearance.

If the question "Where is Lloyd Gaines" has been on one pair of lips, it has been on a thousand pairs, and the question goes unanswered.

In discussing the matter with Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was made clear that in order to win compliance by the state with the decision either Gaines would have to be produced or another suit would have to be instituted.

And yet, if Gaines reappeared tomorrow it was not clear just what effect it would have upon his original case, that is, whether a statute of limitation would become operative and militate against him.

"The N.A.A.C.P.," Mr. Wilkins said, "is seeking to locate Gaines, and will welcome any information leading to his whereabouts."

Meanwhile, there have been two developments in connection with the problem presented by unequal accommodations for Negroes. First, Missouri has established a school of law for Negroes and it is supposed to be a part of Lincoln university. This school, however, is in St. Louis and not in Jefferson City as is Lincoln.

The other development is that the N.A.A.C.P., with Miss Lucille Bluford as plaintiff, is attempting through the courts to have Missouri

JUN 14 1941

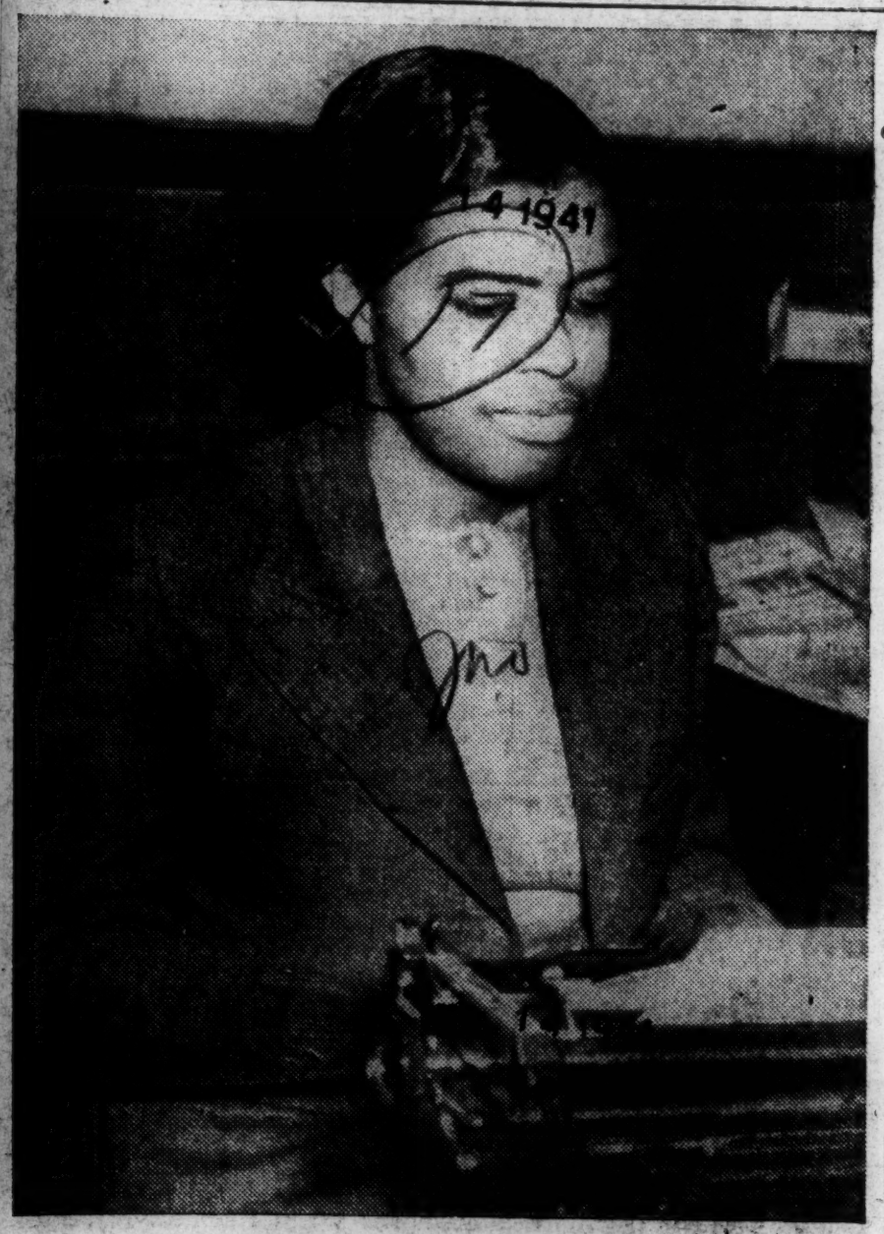
establish a school of journalism for purposes. This argument is not being given much weight by attorneys for the plaintiff.

The state contends that Miss Bluford is not really interested in graduate work in journalism but rather is permitting herself to be used by the N.A.C.P. for test

17-1941
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MISSOURI

Denied "Democracy"



MISS LUCILE BLUFORD

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—(ANP)—The Missouri supreme court Tuesday upheld the decision of a lower court which denied Lucile Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call, the right to enter the University of Missouri school of Journalism. The court's decision was based on the contention that Miss Bluford was not entitled to enter the white university because of the lack of a previous demand on Lincoln university.

However, the court held that the University of Missouri must accept Miss Bluford "if upon proper demand and after a reasonable time the desired course is not available at Lincoln univesity." The decision pointed out that the state is making an attempt to establish a school of journalism at the Negro university.

In a unanimous decision the court said it was the "duty of this court to maintain Missouri's policy of segregation so long as ti does not come in conflict with the federal constitution."

According to Atty. Sidney Redmond, NAACP lawyer who with Atty. Charles Houston is representing Miss Bluford, a motion for a re-hearing has been filed. They contend that the state is not providing equal opportunities for Negroes if they must wait for facilities desired.

Tuesday the senate passed an appropriation bill that included $65,000 for a Lincoln university school of journalism. The bill has yet to be approved by the house.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Journalism School at Lincoln U. by February Would Be 'Reasonable Time'

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The Missouri attorney general's office issued an opinion Saturday, August 9, setting February 1, 1942, as the earliest date when Lincoln univer-

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The sity should open a school of journalism in order to comply with a recent decision of the Missouri supreme court in the case of Lucile Bluford vs. the University of Missouri.

The supreme court ruled that Miss Bluford would not be entitled to enter the University of Missouri unless Lincoln university refused to establish a journalism school within a "reasonable time."

Following the court's decision, Miss Bluford asked Lincoln university to have a journalism school equal to that at the University of Missouri ready for her by September, 1941.

In the light of this demand, Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln university, asked the attorney general for an interpretation of the supreme court's term, "reasonable time." He called attention to the limited funds—$65,000—set aside by the legislature for a school of journalism and said that it would hardly be possible to establish the school by the fall term.

The attorney general's opinion was that Feb. 1, 1942, would be "well within a reasonable time."

The Lincoln U. board of curators was to meet Wednesday, August 13, at which time Miss Bluford's application for admittance at the beginning of the fall term was to be considered.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Jim Crow Sign Goes

Following a protest by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the "For Colored" and "For White" signs placed on different toilets at the St. Louis Medical depot were removed.

This information was given Attorney Sidney R. Redmond, president of the local branch, Attorney Robert L. Witherspoon and Editor J. E. Mitchell Thursday by Colonel Royal R. Stacey.

Colonel Stacey assured the committee that there was no discrimination at this depot, but that the signs were put up during his absence.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MISSOURI VERSUS THE U.S.A.

Organized Negrophobia speaking through the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri has flouted liberal national opinion speaking through the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Supreme Court of the United States in its memorable decision in the Gaines case held that failure of a state to provide equal educational facilities for all citizens was discrimination and thus a violation of the Federal Constitution.

Warned by this decision, Southern and so-called Border States, have been trying to put their educational houses in order without violating the tenets of their religion—race prejudice.

Missouri has sought to make Lincoln University equal to the University of Missouri but so far has been admittedly unsuccessful, although considerable progress has been made in that direction.

Chief among its failure in this connection has been its neglect of a school of journalism, the non-existence of which proved to be the Achilles heel the N.A.A.C.P. sought to pierce with the suit of Lucille Bluford against the University of Missouri for refusing her entrance to its graduate school.

In its adverse decision the Missouri high court makes the ridiculous contention that Miss Bluford, managing editor of the Kansas City Call should have first demanded that Lincoln University furnish her the graduate work (which it obviously CANNOT do) before asking the equally tax-supported University of Missouri to furnish her graduate work (which it obviously CAN do).

The court says that the law has ORDERED equal facilities at Lincoln University but blandly ignores the fact that such facilities do not presently exist, thus making the whole thing ridiculous.

These august legal authorities let the cat out of the bag when they naively state, "It is the duty of the court to maintain Missouri's policy of segregation so long as it does not come in conflict with the Federal Constitution."

Not to maintain justice and equality, mind you, but to maintain segregation: i.e., inequality.

This singularly tortuous reasoning certainly cannot enhance the respect of thoughtful Americans for their courts.

When the United States Supreme Court said equal educational facilities must be afforded for all irrespective of race, creed or color, it did not mean that a state could make these facilities available "in the sweet by and by" but must do so at once—NOW.

Missouri has had ample time to set up a complete university for Negroes at Jeeffrson City but has balked at appropriating sufficient funds to make its facilities equal to those offered by the University of Missouri.

Since there is no graduate school of journalism at Lincoln University, since this was known by the court, and since Miss Bluford could only attend such a tax-supported school at the University of Missouri, there could be but one just decision to render.

Negroes through the NAACP will now have to appeal the case to the United State Supreme Court, and there can be no doubt what its decision will be.

It is contended by millions of white Americans and not a few colored citizens that segregation does not necessarily imply inequality, and all the courts of the land agree with them.

Theoretically this is true, but the Negro in America is confronted with facts, not theories.

If the desire of the Negrophobes were merely to segregate the so-called races without discrimination against Negroes, these equal education suits would never have to be filed because every state having a dual school system would provide absolutely equal educational facilities for colored

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

"WE MIGHT AS WELL LET NEGROES IN MISSOURI U." SAYS STATE SENATOR IN DEBATE

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — In a debate in the Mo. Senate on July 9th over an additional appropriation of $200,000 for Lincoln university, the state's Negro college, Senator L. D. Joslyn, of Charleston, Mo., declared:

"We'd just as well tell the Negroes to go ahead and enroll at Columbia (where the University of Mo. is located,) and if the students don't object, let them stay there."

Senator Joslyn was speaking in opposition to the motion of Senator Phil M. Donnelly that an additional $200,000 be appropriated for Lincoln university. The motion lost by a vote of 15-8. Senator Joslyn said further:

"We can't afford to keep appropriating for new courses at Lincoln which we really don't need."

Senator Donnelly referred to recent supreme court decisions and to a law passed in 1939 by the Mo. legislature to make Lincoln university the equal of the University of Mo., and thus block the threatened enrollment of Negro students at the lily-white state institution. Said Donnelly:

"Just yesterday the state supreme court held that unless a journalism school is established at Lincoln within a reasonable time, a Negro must be admitted to the University of Missouri."

Senator Donnelly was referring to the case of Miss Lucile Bluford, which is being handled by attorneys for the N.A.A.C.P. Miss Bluford, a graduate in journalism from the University of Kansas, and managing editor of The Call of Kansas City, Mo., has been seeking to enroll as a graduate student in journalism at the University of Mo., but has been blocked by the state supreme court, which, despite the United States Supreme court decision in the Gaines case, has handed down a technical opinion which declares, in effect, that the state must have a "reasonable time" to establish a journalism school.

The state supreme court opinion in this case, as in the Gaines case, is regarded as a "stall" to give the state legislature an opportunity to establish additional courses at Lincoln. To judge by the vote on Senator Donnelly's motion, the legislature is not in the mood to appropriate more money for Lincoln. If Senator Joslyn represents any sentiment at all, it may mean that Negro students finally will be admitted to the graduate schools of the University of Mo.

Senator Joslyn's remark recalls a statement made by a Mo. legislature about 15 years ago when the annual appropriation for Lincoln was before the lgislature. This member, from a rural district of the state, wanted to know why the state had to appropriate an average of one-half million dollars a year for "a handful' 'of Negro students at Lincoln as long as the state was spending four million dollars a year for the University of Mo., "which had plenty of classrooms and instructors to take care of these Negroes."

17-1941

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

NEBRASKA

'NO JIM-CROW' BILL PASSED BY NEBRASKA

Measure Sponsored by Negro Legislator Outlaws Discrimination

OMAHA, Neb. (ANP) — A bill sponsored by the lone Negro member in the Nebraska unicameral legislature, John Adams Jr, provides effective means of preventing discrimination against Negro defense workers.

The bill, which became a law last week, prohibits any labor organization from being the representative unit of employes for the purpose of collective bargaining with any employer, which discriminates against or excludes from its membership any person because of his race or color.

The bill further provides that it shall be unlawful for any person or firm engaged in supplying defense orders to refuse persons employment who are found qualified, because of their color.

Twenty-one local organizations combined their support to bring about the passage of the bill and Nebraska becomes the second state to pass such a far-reaching piece of legislation pertinent to the welfare of thousands of Negro workers. Kansas passed a similar bill a few months ago.

Representatives of the Omaha Negro chamber of commerce met with Gov. Dwight Griswold before the bill was introduced and the governor expressed his belief in the need of a more democratic attitude on the part of employers toward Negro labor. He promised his support of the measure and gave Senator Adams who was present, instructions for presenting it in legislature.

The local Defense steering committee working with the state employment service and the Building and Construction local, has been instrumental in procuring jobs for more than 200 men at the bomber plant which is resulting in an increase in earnings of approximately $5,000 per week.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Teachers' Insurance Agency Bars Colored Teachers

JAN 23 1941

Twenty-four members of the executive committee of the New Jersey Organization of Teachers of Colored Children gathered recently at the Marion Tea Room, Philadelphia, for the first regular meeting of the committee for the new year.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Eva Batey, teacher in the Atlantic City (N. J.) public school system who was elected president of the organization at the annual convention last May, the group discussed plans and arrangements for the coming year.

Among activities considered were the State Convention to be held at the Manual Training School, Bordentown, in May; the semi-annual organization bulletin, to be released within the month; the American Teachers' Association meeting which will be held in Atlantic City in February; 1941 membership campaign in which Mrs. Batey is asking each of the organization's 400 members to contact and interest eligible teachers not yet embraced by the organization; and campaigns to be directed by the organization against discrimination on several fronts.

The committee voted $25 to the Atlantic City Study Center, host to the American Teachers' Association, to help entertain the association. Arrangements were made for the establishment of a cooperating committee made up of presidents of the six study centers affiliated with the N. J. O. T. C. C., to assist the Atlantic City Student Center in its preparations for the banquet and reception to be tendered visiting delegates of the American Teachers' Association.

An interesting feature of the executive committee meeting was a discussion of discriminatory practices of several agencies and institutions with which the Negro teachers of New Jersey, and other states, have contact. The practices include refusal to sell insurance to Negro teachers on the part of the Teachers' Protective Union, a teacher insurance agency which advertises frequently in teacher journals and obtains representation at various conventions. Another agency mentioned was the Zaner-Blosser Penmanship College, in Ohio, whose system is used in various city school systems. The college is said to refuse admission to Negroes desiring training and is reputed, further, to advertise the fact that Negroes are not admitted.

Members of the Executive Committee present at the meeting included Mrs. E. Batey, president; Mesdames T. Staats, D. Jones, F. Mundy, L. Streetz, H. Anderson, M. Fields, F. McKinnon, E. Echols, H. P. Lowe, C. Bostic, L. Pratt, L. Womble, E. Howard, F. Grant; Messrs. W. Gordon, J. Kelly, A. Jordan, W. H. Smith, M. Gregory, H. Moore, T. C. Williams, W. R. Valentine, Jr. The group represented Trenton, Asbury Park, Camden, Atlantic City, Salem, and Wildwood Study Centers, all affiliated with the N. J. O. T. C. C.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Five Women Tossed Out Jim Crow Cafe

FEB 15 1941

BY CARL LAWRENCE

NEWARK, N. J. — Pushed around for the past 30 years by municipal authorities who showed little interest in their civic and political rights, this industrial city's 50,000 colored residents started singing a new sort of tune here this week, after five socially prominent matrons had complained that they were assaulted and chased out of a white-owned luncheonette — within six blocks of where most colored people of this city live.

Showing bruises to bolster their complaint, the young women (all attractive) were scheduled to appear before Judge Anthony Bianco in Fourth Precinct Court Thursday.

It nearly caused a race riot. When news of the complaint reached the heart of the Third Ward, Newark's Harlem, 100 young men (many of them plain rowdies) got together and decided to march on Grundfast's establishment to blitzkrieg his window with bricks. Cooler heads ruled the mob act out as unwise and decided to let the law take its course.

Late last Saturday afternoon, another group of men, representing the Emmett Guyton Post of the American Legion, walked into the restaurant, while I was interviewing Grundfast, and demanded coffee at the regulation price of 5 cents.

They really looked as if they meant business, too. Led by James Lindsay and James Churchman, both well known among their own and by officials at City Hall, the Legionaires remained calm and talked with Grundfast about his prejudices nearly an hour.

Grundfast told them; "This place has been made into a club and I can't serve you unless you have a card to show. I, personally, he went on, am not prejudiced against colored people. Its my customers. They'll make me close up in three months, if I serve you, and I'll have to go on relief."

The legionaires replied in effect: It'll be too bad about your going on relief, but one-third of the colored people are already on relief, so why can't you? You can't justify your Jim Crow stand because the State's Civil Rights Law says there is to be no such thing as discrimination against people, simply because they're colored.

If the case is heard Thursday, as scheduled, Judge Bianco is expected to refer it to the Grand Jury for final disposition.

But there's a catch even in that. Politics showed its "ugly head" Tuesday, it was learned, when some of the city's prominent leaders made an attempt to get the alleged victims to soft-pedal the case because of the heated municipal campaign now going on.

Grundfast, it was said, has powerful friends in City Hall Mayor Ellenstein's lieutenants are among them, it was pointed out, although the report was denied in other quarters.

The accused restauranteur admitted to me, nevertheless that he had talked to the Rev. H. T. Borders, who is regarded as one of the Mayor's closest colored supporters.

Grundfast declined to say what was discussed, but opponents of the prominent minister hinted that a "deal was in the air.' Meanwhile, other leaders like Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson are insisting that the case be pushed to the limit, even if it means dragging it into the present campaign.

Attorney Burrell said: "If we are not going to be considered as citizens, we all might as well move to the Eastern Shore in Maryland. This brute must be given the full extent of the law."

Grundfast told this reporter he was willing to do "the right thing," if the colored people handle it in a quiet manner and keep that New York advancement organization, the NAACP, out of the case.

"I am a Jew," he said, "and I represent a minority group like you. We must all pull together in times like these." That last statement was described as untrue by some of Grundfast's white neighbors, who hinted that he was German and had been living in nearby Irvington, N. J., hotbed of the heated Nazi Bund organization.

Whatever happens, the 450,000 white citizens of Newark will know, when the case is disposed of, that there are 50,00 colored people living here.

The accused restaurateur, Max Grundfast, owner of a place at Quitman street and Clinton avenue, is not only charged with assault; he's also accused of running roughshod over New Jersey's Civil Rights Law which was amended a few years ago by the then militant Assemblyman J. Mercer Burrell.

Burrell and another young attorney, Herbert Tate, are in charge of the case, acting for both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Elks' Civil Liberties League.

Specifically, they are representing Mrs. Mattie Hillard Sydnor, Mrs. Mary Blount, Miss Rita Thomas, Mrs. Edith Coleman and Mrs. Juanita Scott, all members of prominent and well known families.

The socialites say they went to Grundfast's place two weeks ago, each asking to be served a cup of coffee. After explaining that he didn't serve colored, Grundfast suddenly changed the price of his coffee to 40 cents a cup, demanding at the same time that the money be paid in advance.

Incensed over the white man's apparent color attitude, one of the young women walked towards a phone booth to call a cop. As she turned around, it is charged, Grundfast stepped from behind the counter and fists started flying.

Who did what first is hard to determine because both sides accuse the other. However, the young women received medical treatment afterward which is a good indication that they were physically harmed by someone, if not Grundfast.

Having lived in Newark for ten years, I can truthfully report that it is one of the most dastardly acts ever written upon the police records of this city.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Trouble In Newark

Five women, all of them highly respectable, walked into a restaurant in the heart of Newark's Negro district and asked to be served some coffee. The owner Max Grundfast, a Jew, refused them because they were Colored.

FEB 2 2 1941

It is hard to reconcile his action with the expressed spirit of the American Way. But what puzzles us far more is: how can Mr. Grundfast have the heart to attempt such a practice when his own people throughout the world are hard-pressed for any place to stay, and in most places where they are allowed to live they are groveling under an iron heel of oppression. America, it appears, seems to be about their last outpost, and instead of trying to instill tolerance and brotherhood into the lives and habits of others, a Jew, like Grundfast is here fostering the same kind of terrorism he and his compatriots are struggling to stop elsewhere. It just doesn't make sense.

Of course, Mr. Grundfast is not going to win his fight in Newark. The thing that causes us and should cause this entire nation concern is why he should wish to win it. What is so wrong about serving a Negro a cup of coffee. When he argues that white people object to eating in the same restaurants or drinking at the same bars with Negros he doesn't speak the truth.

White men and women make no complaint at all when they drop in a tavern, restaurant or even a barbershop that caters primarily to Negroes. They laugh and talk and enjoy themselves immensely, it seems, without any apparent thought of the difference in the color of the person sitting next to him. What he really means or rather what he is trying to say is that he is adhering to a policy called "Keeping the Culture".

FEB 2 2 1941

"It was once considered an honor for the master to grace the table of the servants in the little house, but the servants could never expect to sit at the table in the big house—except in the kitchen." And now for Mr. Grundfast's information that philosophy died 75 years ago, and the fact that diehards continue their efforts to keep it alive, the forward march of progress will forever prevent its restoration. The glory of the old south as portrayed by Gone With The Wind, Maryland, Old Virginia, Chad Hanna, with its contented Negro servants will never return. Time marches on!

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

We Would Go A Step Further

DEC 1 3 1941

THE line of reasoning followed by the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot in saying editorially, this week, that state legislatures are not entitled to ride roughshod over the guarantees of the Federal Constitution, no matter how objectionable the evil they seek to remedy might appear to be, seems sound and astute. However, we think it might be pursued a bit further than it was carried by the Virginian-Pilot.

The editor was commenting on the fact that the New Jersey Supreme Court had ruled as unconstitutional the state's so called "race hatred law" which had been passed by the legislature and which had been invoked to convict and sentence nine defendents, among them a German-American Bundster because of some objectionable utterance against Jews.

The Pilot deals particularly with one sentence of a news release concerning the bill: "Few men in the legislature had any illusions regarding it's (the bill's) constitutionality." The release goes on to explain that at the time of the bill's enactment there was considerable pressure for some sort of "curb against Nazi propaganda and the bill met virtually no opposition."

The point is that legislators in New Jersey, apparently having full knowledge that the law was unconstitutional, enacted it anyway, to achieve a specific end, and ignored the matter of Constitutional guarantees of free speech.

The Pilot, while agreeing with the Supreme Court's declaration that the utterances of the particular defendants were "not welcome", takes the position that this fact does not give the legislatures license to ignore the Constitution.

We wish to go a step further and point out that this is not the first law enacted by a state legislature which deliberately violated the Constitution.

DEC 1 3 1941

The American Negro suffers daily from discriminations and inhibitions thrown about them by state laws which are clearly unconstitutional.

The poll tax laws, which disfranchise the Negro in several Southern states, quite definitely abridge a fundamental principle of the Constitution. But of course, few of the legislators who enacted them "had any illusions about their constitutionality." It is well known that these laws were deliberately enacted, in spite of Constitutional guarantees, to curb political activity among Negro men and women and to restrict participation in government on their part.

The same could well be said for the jim crow laws, restrictions on serving in all branches of the armed forces of our nation, teachers' salary differentials, common carrier segregations, and the whole pattern of discriminatory laws which make living such a nightmare for black men and women in a nation.

We agree, wholeheartedly, with the Virginian-Pilot but we think that these additional instances of such deliberate violation of constitutional guarantees by state legislatures might also have been cited.

The Pilot concludes by saying: "This is an old lesson, but perhaps now a better understood lesson in New Jersey." We would add that this lesson must become understood by Virginia and the whole of a nation at war with enemies of all democratic processes.

17-1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Fight for Admission of Negro Doctors And Nurses in Newark Hospital Vain

FEB 15 1941

NEWARK, N. J.—The results of a long series of conferences and communications with Newark City Hospital on the subject of admission of colored doctors to its staff, colored nurses and colored interns, is being released by the Newark Interracial Commission whose lengthy and detailed fight on this score has resulted only in continuance by hospital officials of an indifferent and calloused attitude in the matter.

Last year the Commission, which has worked without publicity, mailed to members of the City Hospital staff and to doctors in the Essex County Medical Society a long questionnaire seeking an answer to seven major questions in this matter. Only two replies were ceived. That from Dr. William Gauch, president of the Medical Board of the hospital, reflects that institution's general attitude.

To the request for placement of one or more qualified Negro physicians on the staff, he indicates:

1. That election rested with the Executive Committee of the Medical Staff.

2. This committee when a vacancy occurs does three things:

a. Selects two applicants from among persons who have served on the Associate Staff.

b. These two applicants are recommended to the Medical Board and then, if indorsed by them, to the City Commissioner of Public Works who elects one of the two.

c. The appointment of associates or assistants are made at the wish of heads of service who recommend such candidates for appointment to the Executive Committee.

Regarding the acceptance of qualified Negro internes, it was stated that all such applications are selected by the Staff Interne Committee after examination of the applicant.

Regarding the acceptance of colored applicants for nurse training he again indicates that a subcommitee is responsible for selection of applicants.

The following paragraph of Dr. Gauch's letter gives the general attitude of the Medical Board:

"The Executive Committee and the Medical Board of the Newark City Hospital realize that even the appointment of one or two Negro physicians as you state to the City Hospital would in no way help the great problem, that is the proper training of Negro physicians located in Newark. The Medical Board and members of the staff of the Newark City Hospital realize that as Negro physicians are licensed by the practice of medicine and surgery in this state, there should be facilities for their scientific progress. This can only be had through a hospital conection for those who desire it.

"The Executive Board and the Medical Board are in sympathy with the furnishings of Negro physicians who want such training with facilities to obtain it. Therefore, the whole medical staff will give your committee or any other Negro group all assistance in petitioning the City of Newark to take over the (a) Community Hospital; (b) enlarge it; (c) establish a training school for Negro nurses and to place it under the administrative management of the Newark City Hospital. It is only by such a scheme that ample facilities for clinical training can be furnished for all colored physicians who want to have hospital connections and hospital training."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Rule Race Hate Law Is Illegal

DEC 13 1941

Frederick Convicted Under Similar Statute In New York

New Jersey's Supreme Court last week invalidated the State's "race-hate" when it reversed the convictions of nine men accused of making or promoting anti-Jewish speeches at a German-American bund rally. The court said the law conflicted with constitutional guarantees of free speech.

DEC 1 3 1941

Harry Frederick, youthful Harlem, well known as a soapbox orator, and two others were convicted here recently under a similar statute.

Among the nine were Wilhelm Kunze, the bund's national leader; August Klapprott, leader for Eastern seaboard States and manager of Camp Nordland in rural Sussex County where the rally was held; Leonard D. Clark, writer for a bund publication; the Rev. John C. Fitting, State bund secretary, and Matthias Kohler, State treasurer. All of these men were white.

DEC 1 3 1941

In declaring the race hatred law invalid, the opinion rendered by Chief Justice Thomas J. Brogan said: "To make the speaker amenable to the criminal law his utterances must be such as to create a 'clear and present danger that will bring about the substantial evils' to society that the State has the right to prevent.

"The utterances must be such as to constitute a danger to the State. We cannot say that the statements made by the plaintiffs-in-error were of this character."

According to the State law, it is a misdeameanor to make utterances in the presence of two or more persons of "hatred, abuse, violence or hostility" against any race, color or creed. The defendants chose to attack the validity of their indictment instead of standing trial after their arrest at a rally near Andover.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Not White, So No Trip

MAY 24 1941

She wasn't white—and so, she had to take $10.00 in lieu of a 2-day trip to New York City with all expenses paid.

This was the experience of Mildred Sye, 13, 8th grade pupil of the Loudenslager public school, Paulsboro, N. J., who won an essay sponsored by the Hurley's department store, Camden, N. J., for the best essay on the topic, "To what extent should aid be given to the Allies?"

When Mildred's racial identity was discovered, the store authorities gave her ten dollars instead of the 2-day trip promised the winner.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

White Tenants Protest Against Negro Family In Housing Project

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—Jersey City police prevented mob action by white tenants to keep a Negro family from moving into the Lafayette Gardens, a Federal low-cost housing project, here Wednesday night.

DEC 6 1941

In spite of pronouncements by federal officials, Mayor Frank Hague and officials of the Housing Authority, 200 residents of the development held a mass meeting in protest against the moving in of the Negro family. The couple's furniture was moved into the project which has accommodations for 490 families. Mrs. Helen Guanci, wife of a truck driver and captain of Unit 8, into which the furniture was taken, immediately asked James Cleary, manager of the project, to evict the Negroes. Cleary ruled that there was no regulation barring Negroes from the development and pointed out that only two weeks ago Mayor Hague, in response to protests by Negroes, promised to see what he could do to end discrimination against Negroes.

DEC 1 3 1941

The meeting was broken up by police, and a petition to the Department of Public Safety for permission to stage a march on the office of the Housing Authority, was refused.

A request to Mayor Hague and the Housing Authority to evict any white tenants who attempt to molest or in any way stop occupancy by Negro families, was considered at an emergency meeting of the executive committee of the local branch NAACP of which Rev. E. E. Hardge is head, Friday night.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

JERSEY JUSTICE

A NEWS STORY in the daily press last week told of 200 white residents of the Lafayette Gardens, federal low-cost housing project in Jersey City, marching to City Hall to urge the ouster of a Negro deacon and his family from the project.

The area where the preject is located was formerly inhabited by Negroes and Mayor Hague had assurred Negro residents that they were eligible to secure apartments in the new project, but the first colored family to move in caused the mass protest.

In New Haven, Conn., in New York City and in several other sections of the country whites and Negroes are living in similar housing projects in perfect harmony. Only last week, Eugene Gordon, writing for the Associated Negro Press, sent out a feature article praising New York's East River Houses as a "house of all nations" and pointing out that the residents of this project, housing 1,170 families, is composed of 60 percent Italians, 15 percent Jewish, 10 percent Negroes, 10 percent Spanish and 5 percent other Caucasian races.

DEC 1 3 1941

New Jersey is noted for some freakish forms of justice but none has been more so than the attitude of the white residents of the Lafayette Gardens in Jersey City in trying

to bar even one Negro family from a public housing project, located in a Negro neighborhood and which was erected jointly by the federal and city governments, from tax monies taken from all the people, Negro as well as whites.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Jersey Police Check Mob of White Tenants in Housing Project

Jersey City, N. J.—Attempted mob action to prevent the first colored family from moving into the LaFayette Gardens, low-cost housing project here, was stopped last week by Jersey City police and the local Housing Authority, the Reverend E. S. Hardge, local head of the N. A.A.C.P., announced Friday.

DEC 1 1 1941

In spite of pronouncements by federal officials, Mayor Frank Hague of this city, and officials of the Housing authority, white tenants held a mass meeting in protest against the moving in of the colored family. The meeting was broken up by the police, and a petition to the Department of Public Safety for permission to stage a march on the office of the Housing Authority was refused.

The J.C.H.A. also issued a statement that it is a federal policy that there shall be no discrimination on account of race or color in the U. S. public housing program and that it intends to follow this policy.

17-1941

NEW YORK

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Vocational School Segregates Group Taking Aviation Exam

Negroes Jim-Crowed in City School Tests

By Eugene Gordon

Melvin and the 15 other boys from Public School 184 must have felt that they could no more escape their old enemy than they could get away from their shadows. For the moment they trooped into Manhattan High School of Aviation on East 63rd St. they were corralled and herded off to Room 411. And, sure enough, just as they had suspected, there sat old Jim Crow.

Not a white boy was in the room, although a larger proportion of white than Negro boys was taking this entrance exam. Jim Crow was present, too, throughout the exam period, according to Melvin, who, for the purpose of this article, will serve as spokesman for the other boys.

JUN 15 1941

His last name is Harley and he lives with his grandmother and his father at 14 W. 117th St. He graduates this month from the James Fenimore Cooper Junior High School, 184, and thinks it would be swell if only he could get into some school of aviation. He likes mathematics and has had the idea that since his Uncle Sam makes so much fuss about the need of bright, healthy young Americans in the defense industries, why, here was his chance. I say that he has had that idea, but I'm not sure he still has it. . . .

"They put all us colored boys in this room by ourselves," Melvin says, "and I could feel they were segregating us. But we wanted to take the test, so we couldn't do anything about it."

The examiners distributed the test papers. These papers covered, according to Melvin's recollection, "Intelligence," "Mathematics," "Science" and "Plane Geometry."

He says he found the test as a whole not difficult and feels sure that he passed it easily. One of the 16 boys from Junior High School 184 was selected. How he was selected, Melvin says, nobody among the boys seemed to know, for he feels certain that there was no "comparing of marks."

JIM CROW READ PAPERS

Allowing for possible error in Melvin's estimate of the situation, we may still rule that this point is relatively unimportant. The important point is that the Negro boys felt certain, owing to the way they were shunted off into a separate room, the seemingly arbitrary way in which a "winner" was selected, the fact that only one was chosen from their school and the fact that Negro boys and girls always find it difficult to gain entrance to New York's vocational schools—the boys felt certain, owing to all these facts, that Jim Crow was present not only at the exams but was hanging around when the test papers were looked over and eliminations made.

"Why is it," Melvin asked, "that since defense work started fewer and fewer Negro boys get into the vocational schools?"

"Do you really want to know the answer, Melvin, or is that just a rhetorical question?"

PROGRESSIVE IDEAS

He admitted with a half shrug that, as a matter of fact, he very well knew the answer. All Negro boys and girls knew it, he said. And so do their mothers and their fathers. He had an idea that one mother whose knowledge of the vocational school situation was especially keen was Mrs. Claudine Legendre, of 310 W. 129th St.

JUN 15 1941

Mrs. Legendre's being mother of a big family of boys and girls, especially active and intelligent boys and girls, too, qualified her the more, it seems, to fill her job as president of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 184. Her opinions on the reasons why boys like hers and like Melvin Harley and the 30-odd who took the aviation tests are decidedly progressive.

The Parent-Taechers Association of P. S. 184 has not silently listened to children's complaints and sighed hopelessly and helplessly. They have taken steps to remedy the matter. The fact that the steps taken sometimes lead into blind alleys does not impair their significance.

The Association, for instance, made up a brief covering the difficulties Negro children encounter when trying to get into vocational schools where aviation, automobile mechanics and tailoring are taught.

"But why tailoring, Mrs. Legendre?"

"I don't know," she said, "but they find it almost impossible to get vocational training in tailoring. Well, we sent a copy of this brief to President Roosevelt, Governor Lehman and Mayor LaGuardia — to everybody of influence who we thought should be interested."

"What happened? What did they answer?"

"Nothing."

Other briefs have gone from the Association to the Board of Education. Mrs. Legendre revealed copies of two such documents. Both were titled: "An Appeal to the Board of Education by the Vocational Guidance Committee of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 184, Manhattan. You read that 17 boys were sent to the Haaren High School for Aviation "and were all refused admittance."

The Manhattan High School of Aviation—the one where Melvin took the test last week—"refused all applicants." In the Needle Trades High School "five out of seven were turned down for tailoring." They were sent, the brief declares, to the Benjamin Franklin High School, "where the children take a commercial course which they do not want."

Many applicants were sent to the New York Vocational High School, "because the Food Trades High School refused to admit many of our boys." Two terms ago (this brief being dated November, 1940) "six boys were admitted to the Aviation High School from P.S. 184 and the term ending June, 1940, not one was admitted. . . ."

FLUNK THEM ALL

The Brief goes on, in part: "The children who were sent to the High School of Industrial Arts failed in their tests. One boy who failed was a gifted student and when this was told to the school, we insisted that he be given a second test. He passed. Many boys have been told that there is no use training in aviation, because no one will hire them. . . ."

Perhaps from here on this brief should be allowed to speak for itself—and for Melvin Harley and all his Negro schoolmates, for it raises an eloquent voice. (The other brief, for which we have no space, speaks as eloquently on another situation). This brief continues:

"With all these obstacles placed before our children, we, their parents, feel that our boys are not being given a chance to prepare themselves for the future. We feel that the Board of Education should give our boys equal opportunities. We understand fully that many more boys applied to the schools than there was room for and many were turned down. However, there is much evidence to prove that the boys in P. S. 184 were refused admissions in much greater proportions than other sections of the city. We feel that the Vocational High School principals are taking advantage of the situation to exercise discrimination.

"We ask for an investigation into these matters, so that the applications that will be sent out at the end of this term may be dealt with differently. We want our boys to feel that they have a place in this democracy that is given to boys from other sections of the city. The parents of the Harlem Community are greatly disturbed by this exclusion of our boys and intend to press this matter until we are granted equal opportunity for the proper education of our children."

Mrs. Legendre, as president of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 184, went with Melvin to see Mr. Frederick Ernst, following the tests at the Manhattan High School of Aviation. Mr. Ernst was reported to be "greatly disturbed." He said he would order an immediate investigation. We shall see.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Children Camps---and Hoover, the 'Humanitarian'

Rockefeller, Macfadden Also Say 'No' to Fund Plea for Needy Harlem Children; Only IWO Bans Jim-Crow Among Camps

JUN 22 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Mr. John L. Wilson, whose office is at 2007 Seventh Ave., in Harlem, wrote to Mr. Herbert Hoover about the Community Mother and Children Camp League. He told the great humanitarian, who has helped Finland, Belgium and most of the rest of needy Europe, that the Camp League wished to borrow enough money to purchase a farm that could be turned into a self-sustainng camp. There would be farm houses, chickens, pigs, cows and general farm produce. The campers could easily produce enough food to sustain themselves. They would sell the surplus.

The camp would be open especially to Negro and white poor children and their mothers, for these are the people of Harlem who cannot afford to spend any time in camp. It would be truly a community camp: not only in the sense that the children and their mothers came from the Harlem Community but particularly in the sense of the community spirit that would prevail there.

What do you think of the idea, Mr. Hoover? Can you, who have gone thousands of miles to help the needy, help a group of your own needy fellow citizens? What do you say, Mr. Hoover?

MR. HOOVER ANSWERS

Mr. Hoover's secretary's letter was terse and pointed: the "great humanitarian" had contributed "to the full extent of his abilities to the New York Community Chest activities."

And that was that, as far as Mr. Hoover and the kids of Harlem were concerned.

JUN 22 1941

But there were other great people of money and power. A man who had pursued, as Mr. Wilson had, an idea like this for years, couldn't be expected to stop a rebuff.

There was, for instance, Mr. Rockefeller. So Mr. Wilson wrote to Mr. Rockefeller as he had written to Mr. Hoover. He wrote also to Mr. Bernarr MacFadden, who was supposed to be interested in giving or lending money for camps and such. He wrote to the Charles Hayden Foundation and to the National Youth Administration and to the Red Cross and to a friend in Congress, Representative Charles A. Buckley, and to the Heckscher Foundation.

SAID MR. ROCKEFELLER

It is unnecessary to quote all the answers. We shall quote only a part of Mr. Rockefeller's secretary's. It said:

". . . While he is greatly interested in Negro welfare and education, he has found it necessary to concentrate his own activities in that field along certain definite lines. . . ." Mr. Rockefeller's secretary felt sure that Mr. Rockefeller was sorry and felt equally sure that Mr. Wilson would "understand."

He says he does.

Mr. Wilson is reputed, among teachers and mothers in Harlem, to know more than anybody else in New York about the question of camps for Negro children. He may have some other interests, but nobody can guess what it is when the subject of camps comes up. Walking on 119th St. from his home to his office, he will shake his head when he sees children playing in the burning sun along the redhot sidewalks.

"Look at those children," he will say. "Look at those rickety legs! Think what a summer in the country would do for them!"

ABOUT NEGRO CAMPS

You ask him whether it isn't true that there are camps for Negro children. You remind him of what you were told at the YMCA. You tell him about the Methodist Camp Service, whose uptown address is 49 Edgecombe Ave. and which is a sort of clearing house both for camps run by the Methodist Church and for others.

JUN 22 1941

Mr. Wilson's corrugated dark face wrinkles a little more. He thinks about it, staring ahead.

"In Harlem there're several organizations operating camps chiefly for Negro children. These camps are maintained by contributions from various foundations and funds. But the funds are generally used in the operating costs, so the children benefit little from them. Most of these camps charge poor children more than they can pay, so while we're kept out of free camps because we're Negroes, or for religious or some other reason, we're kept out of those poorly managed by organizations in Harlem by our inability to pay the exorbitant fees. . . ."

CAMP JIM-CROW

Mr. Wilson named some camps which discriminate against Negro children. Members of the Parent-Teachers Association of P. S. 184 personally questioned heads of such children's camps as those supported by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, the New York Daily News and the New York Herald Tribune. Both the Daily News and the Herald Tribune, according to the questing mothers, say bluntly that Negro youngsters are not admitted. The Hearst camp takes in a small number of Negro children at the end of the season, when the white boys and girls have all gone home and when its cold enough to wear overcoats.

"I have seen these rich camps in Dutchess and Ulster Counties," Mr. Wilson said, "and I have come to realize more than ever the desperate need our children have for summer camps."

You ask him about the famous P.A.L.—Police Athletic League—for they too maintain summer camps.

When he made inquiries of the P.A.L. whether they might mutually help each other, so as to insure a larger number of Negro children's going to camp, he was told the P.A.L. clubs needed no "outside help." They seem to want no other influence in the camp than that of the police. Policemen become the guardians and the heroes of the kids.

JUN 22 1941

"The need for camps grows as the Harlem population grows. We need camps for the poor mothers, too — Negroes and poor whites. Because we can't afford to ignore the large number of poor white mothers and their children in the Harlem Community. They suffer from lack of camp facilities, too."

'BACK TO THE SLUMS'

Mr. Wilson said nurses in the Harlem and Lincoln hospitals tell of numerous cases involving mothers who had been recommended for convalescence in the country, but who, "because of their color, would have to go right back into the dingy, foul ratholes, called apartments, and recuperate there."

It is his belief, Mr. Wilson insists, that camps can be operated on a self-sustaining basis by operating camps and farms as units.

What, in the meantime, can the children of Harlem do? They can do without—and suffer the consequences. That is what they are doing. Careful examination of all material from all camps which, because they appeal to the poor, might be supposed to take Negro children revealed only one that has policy of active hostility against jim-crowism. That one is the camp supported by the International Workers Order (80 Fifth Ave.), in Morris County, N. J. It is Camp Wochica.

There is no doubt that this camp (and, of course, others like it maintained by the IWO), because of its declared objectives and aims, is the best there is at present for any child, regardless of race, nationality or religion. The camp tries first of all to provide healthful and happy vacations for the children of ordinary people. Its program calls for encouraging balanced growth of what it describes as "well adjusted, broadly developed, socially alert" boys and girls. Not only does it not overlook, but it consciously enedeavors to stimulate interest in and to provide opportunity for studying, the best democratic and progressive thought and action of the community.

JUN 22 1941

The camp encourages social responsibility while helping the child to learn self discipline. It tries to develop his understanding and appreciation of and his respect for labor and its organizations; for these express the people's deepest aspiration for peace, freedom, economic security and a richer life. It endeavors to stimulate in the child the kind of patriotism which sees the people themselves as the owners and inheritors of the country and its future.

This camp does something further, and no other camp does that: it vigorously sets to work to root out racial and religious antagonisms, prejudices and misunderstandings. Thus, a Negro child or a Jewish child or a Chinese child is not merely tolerated at Camp Wochica. He is accepted as one of the gang and made to feel like that.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Anti-Negro Landlord Upheld by City Court

Judge Shalleck Orders Tenants to Move in Six Weeks, But Gives Right to Hold Rent, Organizations Back Fight

Negro tenants of the apartment house at 430 W. 52nd St. were told in court yesterday that they would be allowed to retain possession of their apartments six weeks, not six months, longer, rent free, while they looked for living quarters elsewhere. At the end of six weeks, Judge Benjamin Shalleck ruled, the landlord might exercise his right under the law to put the tenants out.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sotomayor and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Elder, with their families, the tenants whom the real estate agency of Hoeck, Inc., 370 W. 46th St., wished to evict, marched on the picket line in front of the agency office all day Tuesday. They were supported on the picket line by members of the West Side National Negro Congress and the Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, Negroes and whites.

The signs they carried read: "This Landlord is Un-American. He is Evicting Tenants Because They Are Negroes. Democracy and Discrimination Don't Mix"; Hoeck Real Estate Co. Refuses to Rent Apartments to Negro Families. White and Negro Neighbors, Protest!" "Joint Committee Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, West Side National Negro Congress Protest Un-American Practice of Negro Discrimination by Hoeck Real Estate Co."

RESIDENT FOR 20 YEARS

Mrs. Sotomayor told reporters she had lived in the 52 St. neighborhood 20 years. She was married and baptized into the Catholic church there, her husband being Spanish and a Catholic. Her children were born there and some of them still go to the neighborhood Catholic school.

"And now this man wants me to move, because I'm a Negro," Mrs. Sotomayor said angrily.

Mrs. Elder said that her husband rented the apartment, that there is nothing in his physical appearance to cause any doubt that he is a Negro, and that the question was not raised until some time later. On that occasion the agent came to the house and requested Mr. and Mrs. Elder to move. He wanted only whites in his house, she said the agent told her husband.

Their plea that it had taken every penny they owned to move into the place and that it would be impossible for them to move out again, did not soften either the agent's or the landlord's heart, Mr. Elder said.

She and her husband got in touch with the West Side National Negro Congress. The Chelsea-Clinton Tenants League, affiliate of the City-wide Tenants Council, also came into the picture. Tuesday was the first and last day of picketing, for yesterday morning in the Third District Court their case was temporarily "settled" by the judge's "unusual decision," as the tenants' lawyer put it.

Judge Shalleck ruled that the tenants might remain in the house for three months, paying rent meanwhile, or, if they preferred, get out at the end of six weeks, withholding rent for this period but meanwhile looking for another place to live.

The landlord was not required to state why he wanted the Negro tenants evicted. When they presented the facts in the case, the court ruled them "extraneous" or "irrevelant." The tenants' lawyer pointed out later that the landlord, may, according to the law, evict a tenant out for any reason he pleases without stating that reason in court.

White tenants in the house, meanwhile, have signed a petition denying that they want the Negro tenants to move and declaring, on their part, that they consider the landlord's action "unfair and un-American."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Gene Wallops Jim Crowism

DEC 13 1941

Rather than bow to the demands of southern dance promoters that he leave his colored trumpet player and featured artist, Roy Eldridge, "up north," Gene Krupa last week cancelled a lucrative tour of one-nighters below the Mason-Dixon line.

The famous drummer took this action, it was learned, after he had been informed that when his band played certain dates the sensational Roy's chair would have to be replaced by a white hornblower. Gene immediately nixed this proposition as he felt that Eldridge is an integral part of his outfit and to leave him out would weaken the band considerably.

The "little giant of the trumpet" joined the ex-Benny Goodman star's outfit several months ago, junking his ork to do so. Since becoming a member of the outfit he has acquired top billing wherever they have played as a result of the fans "going for his original style." His salary with Krupa is said to run in the neighborhood of $200 per week.

Krupa is the second white maestro using colored artists to run into such trouble as a similar incident happened to Artie Shaw three months ago. The clarinet ace refused to fill more than 30 one-nite stands below the Mason-Dixon line when he learned that he would have to leave behind "Hot Lips" Paige, outstanding trumpeteer and vocalist with his crew. Shaw stated that Paige was one of the favorites with the crowd wherever the band appeared and this indication of his popularity was proof enough why he wasn't playing without him.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Sissle Is Told Only White Men Will Get Permits

New York—(SNS)—The International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes union has refused to grant permission for Negro stagehands to travel with the all-Negro theatrical troupe to make a tour of army camps beginning December 6.

DEC 8 - 1941

The union is said to have refused to issue travelling union cards to Negroes for the tour.

The troupe was called together by Noble Sissle, a member of the Board of Camp Shows, Inc., a subsidiary of the USO.

Sissle, in attempting to get colored stage hands to travel with the show was told that Steve Miller and Fred Marshall, the men available could not be permitted to go and that white stage hands wold have to be selected.

A segregated union set-up is maintained here, whereby colored stagehands are allowed to work only at the Apollo theatre in Harlem, which features stage shows. There is no colored stage hand in a downtown theatre.

DEC 8 - 1941

Hubert T. Delany, member of the national boards of the USO and the NAACP, expressed outrage at the union edict and stated that he is working to have the discriminatory ruling broken down.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

U. S. Civil Service Comm. Asked To End Jim Crow

MAY 24 1941

Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the powerful Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, has appealed to the United States Civil Service Commission to call a halt to "what appears to be a subtle form of discrimination practised by various governmental agencies."

In a communication addressed to the Commissioner in Washington, Totten stated that a specific case had come to his attention:

"We have now the case of Evelyn E. Eason, 109 Railway avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, who has passed Civil Service Tests averaging 80.11 as a Senior Typist and 86.74 as a Junior Typist" the letter read. "She was certified six times and upon reporting was told that her services would not be needed."

MAY 24 1941

Miss Eason is willing to appear before the Commission to make the statement that on her last certification she reported in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, one of twelve girls who had been certified, Totten states. She is also willing to affirm that a naval officer placed ten white girls to work and then looked at her and another lighter colored girl and told them he had no place for them.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Councilman Klein Writes

MAR 21 1942

Editor, The New York

My attention has been called to an editorial in your paper of February 28th.

I want to tell you that I am very glad you did not misunderstand my position. We know that the situation with reference to discrimination against minority groups is bad enough and we all agree that it is our duty to stand up and condemn

all such instances of discrimination that come to our attention. However, we do our cause a great disservice when we attack needlessly people, who in fact, are commonly known to be in the forefront of every liberal and progressive movement for decent and equitable treatment for minority groups.

The four college presidents in question and the Mayor of our city, it is well known, have outstanding records as fighters for recognition of all peoples on the basis of qualification and ability regardless of their color, race or creed.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Powell's attack was a gratuitous slander and it will rebound to our discredit if we do not make it known immediately that we do not agree with such indiscriminate and unsubstantiated charges.

Again expressing my appreciation of the fact that you did not thoughtlessly classify me with the bigoted and reactionary groups even though you may not be aware of my long record in the labor and liberal movement as an opponent of racial discrimination, I am

GERTRUDE WEIL KLEIN
Bronx Councilman

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Councilman See Victory

MAR 21 1942

Editor The New York Age:

I read with great interest your editorial of February 28th, on the projected probe by the City Council into discriminatory practices by the four city colleges.

When I voted for this investigation by the City Council, I was not interested so much in whether or not Councilman Powell was able to prove an open-shut case of discrimination in the four city colleges, but rather in the fact that with over 2,000 persons on the faculties, there was not a single Negro employed as instructor, assistant, associate or full professor. This fact alone was proof enough to me that discrimination existed.

As I stated on the floor of the Council, it mattered not whether a single case of legal discrimination could be proved. As you well know, open discrimination is very seldom practiced, and it is very difficult to prove discrimination before a court of law. We would fall into the trap set for us by the proponents of discrimination if we discussed the matter on such a plane.

I used the same yardstick in measuring discrimination as that used by the Supreme Court in the famous Scottsboro Case. The highest court of our land, in this case, indicted the State of Alabama for discrimination because no Negroes served on the jury despite the fact that there were hundreds who were eligible and qualified according to the laws of the State of Alabama. Similarly, in this instance. The fact that there were no Negroes on the faculties despite the fact that there were hundreds who were eligible and qualified Negroes in the city and country was sufficient proof for me that discrimination did exist.

MAR 21 1942

I cannot quite agree with you that the matter ended in a "failure" and a "fiasco," despie the fact that the resolution was defeated by the City Counsel. There were at least two positive aspects resulting from the committee hearing and the discussion on the Council floor

First, to my recollection, the Council and its predecessor body, the old Board of Aldermen, never had such an open and frank discussion on the question of discrimination, and with every councilman ation, and with every councilman placing himself on record as opposed as discriminatory practices. Second, and a more immediate result, a partial victory was gained for we can now point to the statements of the college presidents that they are against discrimination and would be willing to appoint Negroes to the faculties of the four city colleges.

I trust that you will be good enough to make my position clear to your readers.

PETER V. CACCHIONE
Brooklyn Councilman

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

CITY HOSPITALS AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

MAR 21 1942

SPEAKING at the cornerstone laying of The Harlem Hospital Dispensary last week, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia vehemently denied the charge made by Councilman Adam C. Powell Jr., that Negro doctors are barred from certain city hospitals. Said the Mayor:

"I tell you Dr. Powell, there is no discrimination and a Negro doctor who can qualify can be appointed to any New York City Hospital.

MAR 21 1942

In making this statement the Mayor issued a challenge to Negro physicians to qualify and apply for admission to the staffs of other city-owned hospitals outside Harlem. We think that the Negro physicians should accept this challenge and if after qualifying they are still barred, the matter should be put squarely up to His Honor.

Before laying the cornerstone, the Mayor discussed the prospect of a shortage of hospital facilities in the event of air raids accompanied by many casualties, and spoke of the possible necessity of moving chronic patients to make room for war cases.

He urged high school graduates to enter the nursing profession, and predicted that they could find immediate employment in this field.

MAR 21 1942

Conditions in the Hospital Department have been far from favorable for the Negro physician and nurse, as well as for Negro patients, but we think that under the leadership of Dr. Willard C. Rappleye. former head of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, who is now Commissioner of Hospitals, there has been a notable improvement in the past year.

Let those of us who are interested in improving inter-racial conditions in the hospitals of the City of New York accept the Mayor's challenge to qualify for job opportunities before we start singing the blues about discrimination.

Downtown Department Stores Discriminate on Negroes

APR 25 1942

People's Voice

APR 25 1942

New York, N.Y.

A program of action to further the employment possibilities of Negroes in the department store field was outlined by New York department store union officials at a conference held last week. Present were union representatives from Hearns, Bloomingdales, Sterns, Macy's, Gimbels, Saks-34th Street and Oppenheim Collins.

A survey showed only a handful of Negroes on the department store payrolls and these only performing such menial duties as operating elevators or working in the kitchen of the store cafeterias. No record of Negro clerks or salespeople could be uncovered. It was pointed out that out of the city's 35,000 department store workers, the percentage of Negro employment was infinitesimal.

APR 25 1942

George Meltzer, Local 1250 (Hearns) business manager, expressed the sentiment of the conference as he stated, "The time has come for the department store managements to break down the racial barriers and give the Negro the same job opportunities the white man has. We are engaged in an all-out struggle against fascism and for the preservation of democracy—a struggle that embraces all peoples, of every race and creed.

It was pointed out at this meeting that Negroes were well accepted by the membership, many of them being active in union affairs. Two unions, Local 3 (Bloomingdales) and Local 1 (Macy) boast of Negro presidents. Eugene O. Ellis, Bloomingdale elevator operator, has twice been elected by huge majority to the presidency. At the Macy local, William Atkinson is similarly asconced in the presidency. Harry Mayo, Jr., a Negro, has just been re-elected to a second term as Macy union secretary.

APR 25 1942

W. Scott, local dentist and chairman of the association's education committee, says that he was a part of a small group which discussed the matter with Herbert C. Clish, superintendent of schools, but did not get very far.

People

In 1934, the board of education formally resolved that it would not be a party to any discrimination on grounds of race or religion. Pressure by the NAACP brought this about and, until now, the resolution has been fairly well upheld. Dr. Scott and his associates—Dr. C. P. McClendon branch president, and member of the Citizens Vocational Advisory Board, and Rev. William H. Slater—are seeking to have this policy enforced in the present issue.

MAY 9-19

Letters were sent to Woolworth's, Grant's, Sears Roebuck, Frank Bruce, Arnold Constable's and othters who are employing white students at 25c an hour during school hours, asking an interview to discuss the subject. Woolworth has given the group a few minutes but the company representative "is hesitant about pioneering." He also cited the discrimination existent in the Army and Navy, which he accepts as a pattern.

MAY 9-1942

New Rochelle Stores Refuse Sales Group

New York Age

People's Voice

MAY 9 1942

NEW ROCHELLE — Citizens here are complaining that students enrolled in the retail sales course at the vocational high school are being denied the opportunity of applying their techniques in various department stores, the practical side of the course which white students are enjoying.

MAY 9 - 1942

Spearheading the move to correct this inequality of instruction is the branch NAACP. Dr. Leon

17-1941

NEW YORK

Tribune
Philadelphia. Pa.

N. Y. Assembly Gets Bill Barring Discrimination In Public Businesses

JAN 30 1941

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A bill was introduced last week into the New York State Legislature by Assemblyman William T. Andrews, which prohibited businesses affected with a public interest from discriminating against persons on account of race, color or religion.

Andrews introduced the bill following a recommendation by Governor Lehman in his message to the legislature in which he recommended methods advancing the social and economic welfare of the people of the state.

As Andrews introduced the bill he said, "It is curious how in America we talk so much of democracy, but fail so completely to practice it, and to extend it to the Negro who has ever been unfailingly loyal to this country, and who has never engaged in subversive activities."

JAN 30 1941

He said that the Negroes in New York State thanked Governor Lehman for recommending the measure and now look to the legislature to pass it, confident that the leaders of the legislature are opposed to discriminations against persons on account of race, color or religion and believe in equal opportunities for all American citizens who are loyal to our government's principles.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Leaders Lose Equal Rights Suit

JUN 1 1940

NEW YORK, June 12—(ANP)—Hubert T. Delaney, this city's Negro tax commissioner and Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, lost their civil rights suit when Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Schrieber dismissed their complaint against the Central Valley Golf Club, Inc., Thursday. The case was heard three months ago.

Both Delaney and Wilkins charged that when they visited the Central Valley Golf club on October 5, 1940, for the purpose of playing, they were denied this privilege because they are Negroes. As a result they brought an action charging a violation of the State's civil rights law for which there is a penalty of $500 for the aggrieved parties in the event of a favorable decision.

Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

Hotel Bars Negroes, So Confab Group Moves Out

MAR 7 1941

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—The fifth annual national conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born will be held at the President hotel in Atlantic City, N. J., on March 29 and 30, instead of at the Claridge hotel, it was announced this week.

The change was made, committee officials stated, because it was found to be the policy of Claridge management to discriminate against Jews and Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Southernaires, Refused Service In Hotel Dining Room. File Suit

MAR 15 1941

MAR 15 1941

NEW YORK, March 13—Announcement has just been made by William Edmondson, manager of The Southernaires, famous NBC radio and concert artists, that two suits have been filed against the exclusive Sagamor Hotel in Rochester, N. Y.

One suit, alleging damages to their reputation and character, is for $5,000, while the other suits, filed by members of the quartet, are for $500 each, charging violation of New York's Civil Rights Bill.

MAR 15 1941

The quartet, while appearing as guest artists with the Rochester Symphony, stayed at the Sagamor Hotel. When they attempted to enter the dining room, they were politely told by the head waiter that "We have orders not to serve Negroes." The management of the hotel could not be contacted. Suit was then filed.

Three years ago, when the Southernaires appeared in Rochester as guests of Station WHAM, they were given every consideration at this same hotel.

The famous musical unit, which has been an NBC feature for 11 years, are currently on a nation-wide tour, giving 28 concerts in 20 states.

Amsterdam-News
New York, N. Y.

Brooklyn Students In Near Race Riots

FEB 22 1941

A series of near-riots rocked uptown Brooklyn late last week following a special assembly which was called by Acting Principal Raymond L. Noonan in the Alexander Hamilton High School, Bergen street and Albany avenue, on Tuesday following the regular school session. In the melees that occurred, it is reported that four white students were injured.

Excitement flared immediately following the assembly confab during which Dr. Noonan allegedly charged the Negro students with committing petty crimes in the building. Some students became riled at the accusations and their resentment resulted in a series of fights, which took place in the area.

Interviewed in his office by an Amsterdam-Star reporter, Dr. Noonan said that the assembly session was not a compulsory one and that he only asked those who desired to come to be present. It was an "informal gathering," he said.

It was pointed out by the principal that a series of petty robberies have terrorized the school. Students have been held up on the stairs and in the corridors, he said, and robbed of nickels and dimes. Invariably, he added, students have been robbed and beaten while on their way home from school.

When asked if white students could have participated in these acts, the principal stated that "most all of the children who have been the victims have said that 'colored boys' took the money from them."

News of the jim-crow session swept like wildfire through uptown Brooklyn and resentment led to a mass meeting of the American Student Union at St. Phillips church, 1610 Dean street, on Monday. Discrimination against minority groups was openly assailed by those who attended the rally.

The fact that milk cost the students five cents instead of one cent when, according to a contract with the Federal Government, they said, the low price should be charged, was also discussed. Lack of sufficient NYA activities and lack of real student participation in student self-government were also cited.

Alexander Hamilton High houses approximately 400 Negro boys, and the majority of them felt that the assembly should have been a general one which included both the Negro and white students. They maintained that it was definitely a "jim crow" act on the part of the principal.

Dr. Noonan, however, said that he called the meeting solely for the Colored pupils because he felt that "bringing both white and Colored students together would have only made the situation worse." He also said that he was compelled to ask for extra policemen in order to protect students coming to and from the school.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

SHOCKS COURT, BAN FOLLOWS

Floridian Wouldn't Believe a Negro Against White

MAY 3 1941

In a precedent-shattering ruling aimed at keeping prejudiced persons off local jury lists, General Sessions Judge Jonah Goldstein dismissed a prospective juror last Friday and ordered his name stricken from the panel forever when the man admitted that he would not believe a Negro under any circumstances, where a white person is concerned.

Amazed seemingly by the answer given by the man, Leo J. Goodwin of 355 W. 22nd St., Judge Goldstein asked: "Where do you come from?"

"I'm from Florida," Goodwin replied, "and I am manager for a sightseeing bus company."

"Your frankness is deeply appreciated," the Judge told him, but there is no place for you in our jury system. A juror should always be fair and impartial."

WRITES LETTER

Immedately afterward, Judge Goldstein wrote the following letter to Deputy County Clerk James McGurrin of the Jury Commissioner's office:

"My dear Jim, I have directed that Leo J. Goodwin, 355 W. 22nd St., serving on the May, 1941 Part 4 jury panel of this court, be stricken from the jury panel for the following reasons.

"Mr. Goodwin was sent in from Part 4 and 5 for service as a juror in a case where the defendant was a colored man. In the course of the voire dire, (examination) he stated that he would not take the word of a colored man against the word of a white man. While I appreciated his frankness, I am sure you will agree that one who holds such sentiments is not qualified to serve as a juror in this county nor any other county. I therefore directed on the record that his name be stricken from the jury list in New York County."

MAY 31 1941

ANDREWS' CASE

The southerner's shocking answer came as a result of a question asked by Assemblyman William T. Andrews, who was defending a Harlemite accused of stealing a stealing a watch.

Judge Goldstein's action was praised in Harlem legal circles as quite necessary, in times like these to prove that colored citizens as well as others still enjoy the fruits of Democracy.

"I could have bawled him out," the Judge told the Star-News, "but I didn't want to scare others, who might be similarly prejudiced, into denying their position until it was too late. If such prejudices aren't challenged now, the next time it might be a Negro's word in an important civil action. And with such a man on the jury, the colored man's testimony would automatically doom the case, so far as that particular juror was concerned."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Actors Guild Hits Discrimination

Wants Entertainment For Our Boys Now Stationed In Camp

NEW YORK (ANP)—Protesting the fact that Negroes had not been given jobs in the entertainment of United States army camps, the Negro Actors Guild of America sent the following letter to Frederick Osborne, under whose direction the committee has been set up, JUL 5 1941 copies were sent to all pertinent people in any way connected with the setup:

"The executive board of the Negro Actors Guild of America, Inc., has instructed me to address to you an inquiry, as to what extent you contemplate the participation of Negroes in entertaining the soldiers of the United States army, a project organized under your direction and apparently already in operation. The inquiry concerns itself with the reason why the Negro performer has been so studiously ignored and this body is compelled to register a vigorous protest against what appears to be a policy of gross racial discrimination.

"The fact is incontestible that for years, the Negro has been one of the most popular groups in the entertainment field, giving enjoyment not only to colored audiences, but winning the acclaim of theatregoers, both in this country and abroad. Negro performers are willing to go as far as any others, in unstinted service to our government, but they are emphatically unwilling to make a contribution of their own, while the services of others are being compensated for.

"It may be that you are unaware of the talent, with which the Negro race abounds. In such an event, the Negro Actors Guild will assume the responsibility to furnish you with a comprehensive list of qualified performers, with their background and accomplishments.

"So great is our concern and so deep our indignation, at this appearance of unwarranted and inexcusable neglect, that we deem it as important, as it is necessary, to solicit an interview with you at the earliest possible date, convenient to yourself, for the purpose of discussing the matter.

"With an earnest hope that you will give this your immediate attention, I am

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) EDNA THOMAS
executive secretary"

Noble Sissle, president of the guild, and Bill Robinson, honorary president, serve on the national committee for the above entertainment, having been named by Mr. Osborne for this committee. They are both anxious to start integration of Negroes into the entertainment going out among the soldiers in the different camps.

Red Caps Out, Smith, Moses Quit Barber Shop Singers

Protest Ban on Grand Central Quartet In Final Competition at St. Louis

Because the board of directors of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America has barred the championship New York quartet of Grand Central Terminal Red Caps from the national finals of its annual competition former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and Park Commissioner Robert E. Moses today announced their resignations as vice presidents of the society.

According to Mr. Smith, O. C. Cash, of Tulsa, Okla., founder of the society, on June 27 wired to James Mulholland of the New York Park Department as follows:

"Relative colored quartets competing St. Louis. Board of directors decided some time ago such procedure would be embarrassing and voted it out. Red Caps competed in sectional contests in South and West. Best regards."

The Red Caps, a Negro unit, captured first prize in the New York City sectional finals.

Chapters in South

According to Mr. Smith, the wire was followed by a letter stating this "sort of arrangement would seriously embarrass us. Many of our members and chapters are in the South, where the race question is a touchy subject."

In his letter of resignation to Mr. Cash, Commissioner Moses stated in part.

"Let me add that if American ballads of Negro origin are to be ruled out of barber shop singing, most of the best songs we have will be blacklisted. There was a man named Stephen Foster who never hesitated to acknowledge his debt to the Negroes for the best of his songs.

Like a Track Meet.

"It is difficult for me to see any difference between your national ballad contest and a national track meet in which colored men run in relays or compete individually. This is not a social event but a competition which should be open to everybody."

Mr. Smith's resignation was contained in a letter to Dr. Norman Rathert of St. Louis, international president of the society. "The Grand Central Red Caps were the outstanding quartet among all of the contestants," he wrote. "I was very greatly surprised to find that the board of directors at St. Louis ruled them out because they are colored men."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Al Smith Resigns Barber Shop Song Job on Racial Issue

NEW YORK, [AP] — Former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and City Park Commissioner Robert Moses resigned Wednesday as vice presidents of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, asserting the society had sounded a sour note by banning Negroes from national quartet competition.

Smith said O. C. Cash, of Tulsa, Okla., founder of the society, telegraphed that the board of directors had rejected New York City's entry — the quartet of Grand Central terminal red caps —because of their race, for the three-day national competitions opening in St. Louis Thursday.

17-1941

NEW YORK

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTER OF RACIAL CONTROVERSY

The Grand Central Redcaps Quartet which became the center of a racial controversy in Nwe York last week when, as the winning four in an elimination contest, they were excluded from the national finals in St. Louis because of their color.—foto-rowe.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Didn't Serve Negro Party

Parole White Bartender On Charges of Not Serving Negroes

Because he refused to serve a party of Negroes, William Lorbecker, bartender in a tavern at 36-13 164th street, Flushing, was paroled Wednesday by Magistrate Peter M. Horn in Flushing Court for trial in Special Sessions Court.

George Unthank, 110-09 171st place, Jamaica, an accountant in the City Controller's office, charged that Lorbecker would not furnish him and his two companions with beverages when they entered the tavern last May 15. Unthank obtained a summons against the bartender charging him with violation of section 514 of the penal law which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate in a "public house" because of race, color or creed.

Fight Against Jim Crow Succeeds

IN 2 CASES INVOLVING N. Y. HOTELS

Which Barred Negroes As Guests

New York—Claiming a signal victory against jim crow segregation, the New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization today announced success in one of two legal suits against New York hotels under the state Civil Rights Law concerning Negro discrimination case rising out of APM's American People's Meeting, held in New York April 5-6. The Hotel Imperial, one of the two hostelries in question, yesterday settled out of court on the basis of a financial settlement and the issuance of a public apology. Suit was brought for APM by Alfred L. Tanz prominent member of the National Lawyers Guild and general counsel for APM's New York organization, in association with Donald Crichton, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association and an outstanding member of the Harlem Bar.

Commenting on the victory, Dr. Walter Scott Neff, Executive Secretary of APM's New York Council, stated: "We are proud and happy to announce this success in our effort to turn the Civil Rights Law of the state from a dead letter into a living reality. APM has long campaigned, as have other people's organizations to end all practices of racial discrimination and segregation which infest our democracy. We have always held that a jim-crow army will never be able to defend our nation from Hitlerism, and have therefore joined with all who campaign for an end to segregation of Negroes in the armed forces of the United States and against all forms of discrimination in industry and our social life. Hitler's fascism has always been infamous for its advocacy of racism. Opposing Hitlerism as we do, we demand, and have always demanded, full equality for the Negroes, and for all races and groups in our democratic United States. To fight Hitlerism successfully, whether at home or abroad, 13,000,000 Negro Americans must be given their rightful place in our economy and social life."

Announcing its determination to continue suit against the Hotel Chesterfield, the other of the two hotels involved in the discrimination case, it was revealed that suit had been brought in the name of Mrs. Aline Davis Hays, the New York Council's honorary chairman who acted as assignee for several Washington Negro trade unionists, civil leaders who were refused accommodations by the two hotels. In apologizing for the and agreeing to settle, John P. Pringle, manager of the Imperial, wrote as follows: "We deeply regret any inconvenience or embarrassment your assignee may have suffered and assure you that the policy of the Hotel Imperial is to accommodate whenever possible all persons regardless of race or color. Furthermore, we firmly believe that the provisions of the Civil Rights Law should at all times be observed."

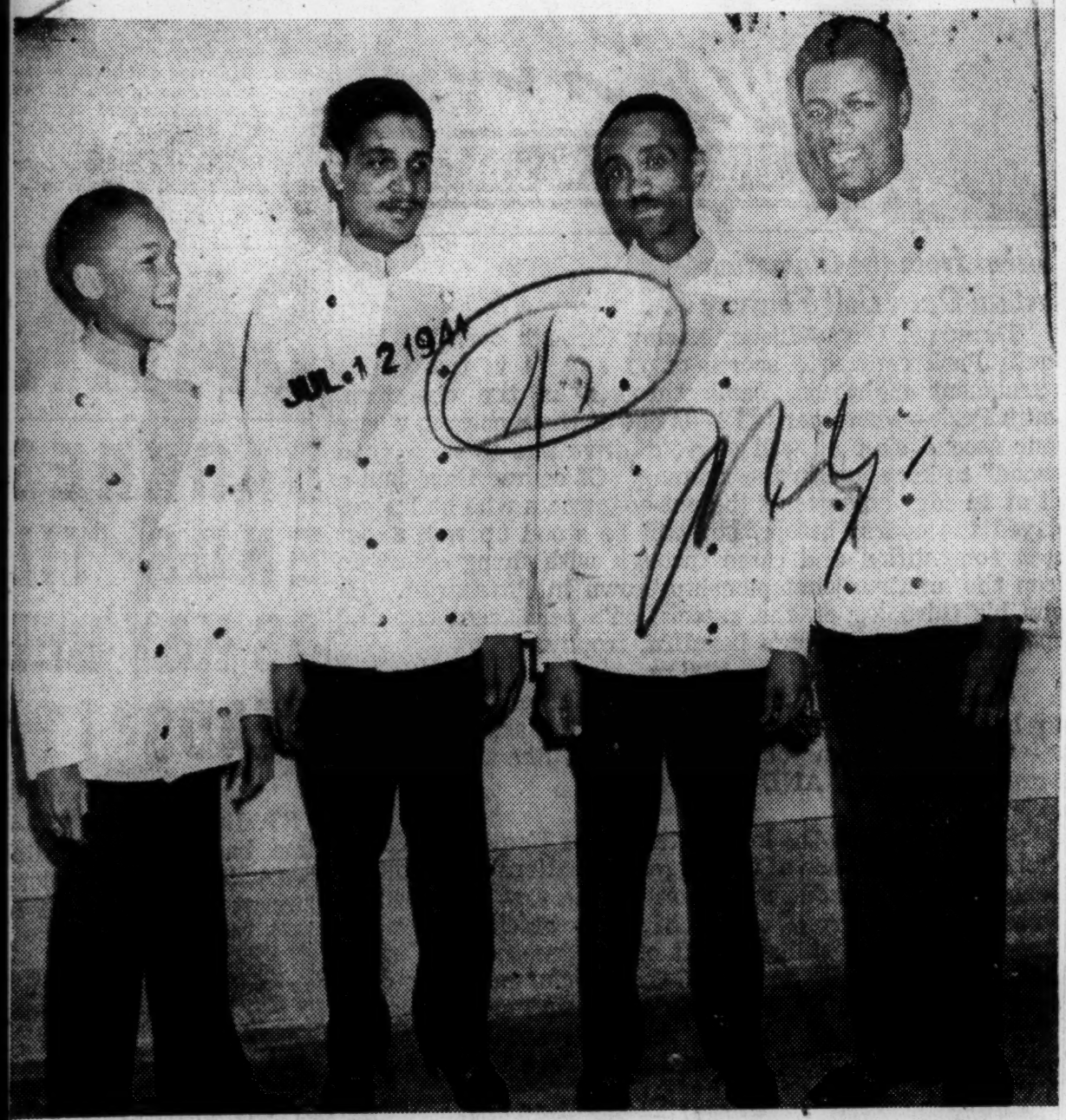
Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

17-1941

NEW YORK

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

CENTER OF RACIAL CONTROVERSY



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The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Pier Tragedy Traced To Jim-Crow Park Conditions

AUG 25 1941

By Eugene Gordon

Police authorities and gentlemen of the District Attorney's office said yesterday that an "investigation" was being made into the causes of the tragedy but that, in their opinion, no "criminal negligence" was involved.

The persons responsible for the deaths of three Negro women and the injury to perhaps 70 more, some so seriously that they still may die—the persons responsible for all this, the police and the District Attorney's office imply, were the victims themselves.

"The same thing might have happened if they had been white people," a policeman of the 30th precinct station, Amsterdam Ave. and 152nd St., said yesterday. "Their race or color didn't have anything to do with it."

AUG 25 1941

The fact that 5,000 persons fought to get aboard one boat for a few hours on the river and in the woods is significant. It is significant of the more fundamental fact that these 5,000 came from the segregated Negro community of Harlem, excited by the knowledge that if they missed this chance they had lost out for the summer. It is significant of the fact also that nobody but Negroes find it necessary to try to take advantage of such an opportunity as that offered Sunday by the Eureka Lodge 1852, Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.

FOR WHITES ONLY

If they had been white they would have had opportunities to take other boats on other remaining Sundays of the summer and to other places than Woodcliff Park at Poughkeepsie. **Because they were Negroes** they had to grab the first opportunity offered them. For many of them it was the **only opportunity** of the summer. They had been saving up for it since spring. **Because they were Negroes it was the last outing some of them will ever have, for they are dead.**

Their tickets read:

"Thirteenth Annual Excursion, Eureka Lodge, No. 1852 to the beautiful **WOODCLIFF PARK**, Poughkeepsie, S. S. State of Delaware, Sunday, Aug. 17, 1941. Music by Van Petten and his Pettelonions. Boat leaves 132nd St. and North River at 9 A.M. **TICKETS:** Adults $1.50—in advance $1.25."

Because they were Negroes, "beautiful Woodcliff Park" was one of the few places to which they could go on a boat for a picnic. Most other places were closed to them. They did not know, when the State of Delaware finally got under way, that they were going to be kept from landing at Poughkeepsie. Some of them had heard of the "trouble" there on Aug. 10. But they were not bothered by that. They had had nothing to do with it, so why should they worry?

Now, what had happened on August 19th? Wilford E. Lewin, president of the Negro Elks in this state and state director of the Elks' Civil Liberties organizaton, was there. He tells what happened.

There was, he says, a revolt of Negro citizens against insults by persons connected with the amusement park. This revolt, he declares, "was caused by the fact that officers in charge of law enforcement permitted race prejudice, discrimination and flagrant violation of the Civil Rights Law of our state to go unabated and actually aided them."

As soon as the State of Delaware docked at the park on August 10, the same bat, incidentally that the excursionists took Sunday—its bar and grill was closed. There was nowhere for the picnickers to get refreshments except at the inn in the amusement park. When they went there, however, they were told bluntly that "colored people" would not be served. They were ordered out of the inn.

POLICE CALLED

"Although there were no other accommodations at the park, our women were denied the use of the rest rooms, and, through dire necessity, they were compelled to make use of the ladies' rooms in spite of this prohibition," Mr. Lewin says. "This incensed those in charge of the inn, who attempted to close the place. Failing, they summoned police to clear the premises.

State troopers and policemen from Poughkeepsie came rushing. They were accompanied by the under-sheriff and a deputy. "Without making any investigation whatsoever," these law officers "proceeded to eject our people from the inn, both men and women."

At the swimming pool, says Mr. Lewin, "members of our group" were told no Negroes were allowed. But when whites "questioned the validity of the discrimination they were finally offered admission to the pool at an entrance fee of $1, plus an extra charge of 25 cents for a bathing suit, but were not permitted to have a towel."

Mr. Lewin goes on:

"When this great difference was called to the attention of the woman who said she was the owner, she stated that the pool was being used by a group of Polish patrons and that she did not want Negroes in the pool. Later, however, the man in the ticket booth began admitting members of our group at 50 cents each, but they were compelled to pay 25 cents additional for bathing suits."

At no time, Mr. Lewin declares, did the Polish picnickers at the park object to the Negro Elks and their friends. He emphasizes the point that it was only the persons connected with the park management, and not the white patrons. Some of the commercial dailies are saying there was a "riot" between the Negroes and the Poles at the park. "A lie," says Mr. Lewin.

He does not deny, however, that there was "trouble"—for the owners of the inn. Despite everything Mr. Lewin and other older men did to stop it, a crowd of young men, enraged at the cool and calculated insults, "nearly wrecked the place."

It was because of this incident of August 19th that the park officials had the sheriff and his deputies on hand last Sunday to prevent the Negro excursionists from landing. The excursionists did not know it until they got to Poughkeepsie. Because they were Negroes, they were made to suffer for the crimes of the fascist concessionaires.

And they tell us there is no "criminal negligence" involved.

The Elks' Civil Liberties Committee has written to Governor Lehman, protesting the outrage and demanding that action be taken in this open-faced violation of the law. The committee has demanded also that the concessionaires' license be revoked. The National Negro Congress, meanwhile, is making further investigations into Sunday's tragedy.

AUG 25 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

African Prince One of Party

SEP 13 1941

Two prominent young white women, an African prince of great culture and a young colored girl were refused admittance to a public dance featuring Machito and the Afro-Cuban Band and sponsored by the Hispano-Americano Club of which Victor Alonzo, a lower Harlem business man, is president, at the Audubon Ballroom, 166th St. and Broadway, right on the edge of Harlem, last Saturday night.

Miss Louise Crane, attractive daughter of a former Governor of Massachusetts, and intensely interested in swing music and Negro musicians, told the Amsterdam Star-News reporter Monday that she was "utterly shocked" when she presented four tickets at the door and was advised that she and the other white woman would be admitted but that the "Negra gente" (colored people), one of them Prince Okala, of Nigeria, could not enter.

"I protested violently," Miss Crane said, "but the man at the door was adamant, saying that this was a 'private' dance and that his club reserved the right to choose its own guests. At the box office, the ticket seller offered to return the money for two of the tickets. But when I refused unless my whole party was permitted to enter, he returned money for all four tickets."

SEP 13 1941

Morris Spencer, owner of the ballroom, said Monday that he was unaware of the incident.

"We often have mixed groups here," he said.

"Only the other week at a dance sponsored by the Building Service Union, nearly sixty percent of the people attending were Negroes. There was absolutely no trouble. Although the management of the ballroom had nothing to do with the running of the dance, had the incident been called to our attention, it would have been straightened out. In order to preserve our policy of discrimination to no one because of race, creed or color, I would have taken a stand in the matter."

The Amsterdam Star-News made several attempts to reach Mr. Alonzo Monday and Tuesday but they were to no avail. At the telephone number which Mr. Spencer furnished, the reporter was told that "Mr. Alonzo was just here but I don't know where he's gone or when he'll be back."

Neither did the informant know what kind of business Mr. Alonzo was in or exactly where it was.

"It's somewhere on 114th St., and Madison Ave.," the reporter was told.

A visit to that neighborhood was futile. No one at the stores in the vicinity of 114th St., and Madison Ave., seemed to know Mr. Alonzo.

Miss Crane told the Amsterdam Star-News that because of her interest in swing music (she sponsored the Coffee Concerts which met with so much success at the Modern Museum last Spring), she is often in the company of Negroes and this is the first time she had encountered such a situation. After the Audubon Ballroom incident, she said, she and her party went to the Famous Door, swank Swing Street night spot where Andy Kirk's Orchestra and Mary Lou Williams are being featured.

"We had a fine time there," Miss Crane said, "and absolutely no trouble."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Al Smith Walks Out Again - On Intolerance

NEW YORK—Public officials here, who have usually maintained a sphinx-like silence in the face of widespread discrimination against Negroes in the Empire State itself, saw fit this week to express their allegiance to Democratic ideals in connection with the barring of a Negro quartet from a national competition in St. Louis for barber shop singing quartets.

When O. C. Cash, of Tulsa, Okla., founder of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America, wired Park Commissioner Robert Moses that the Grand Central Red Caps, New York's entry in the contest, would not be acceptable to the society, Moses announced that New York would withdraw from the contest, and Alfred E. Smith, a former governor, apprised the press of his resignation as a vice-president of the society.

"EXPLANATION' OFFERED

The Red Cap foursome—Robert Ward, baritone and manager; William Bostic, bass, and Owen Ward and Jack Ward, first and second tenors—was nominated for the St. Louis trip after winning the recent Park Department contest for barber shop singing quartets. The Harlem YMCA quartet was second and the New York Police Department quartet, third.

In a letter to Mr. Moses, Cash offered an explanation for refusing the Negro quartet and asked that the Police Department quartet be sent instead. Mr. Moses replied with an emphatic "No." The Park Commissioner then announced that the winners of his contests would never again be sent to the national contest.

Mr. Cash's letter read in part: "The question of allowing colored quartets to compete with others in the contests has been discussed a number of times at our meetings, and last year the board came to the conclusion that to keep down any embarrassment we ought not to permit colored people to participate.

"TOUCHY SUBJECT"

"I hope this rule will not seriously embarrass you, as any other sort of arrangement would seriously embarrass us. Many of our members and chapters are in the South, where the race question is rather a touchy subject."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Smith said that he was greatly surprised at the action, and expressed the hope that the New York State organization would go on independently of the national organization. In this connection it is recalled that Mr. Smith, as governor, refused to appoint a single Negro to state office and would not affix his signature to a civil rights bill.

MOESES' VIEW

In a letter to the society, Commissioner Moses said: "It is difficult for me to see any difference between your national ballad contest and a national track meet in which colored men run in relays or compete individually. This is not a social event but a competition which should be open to everybody.

"Let me add that if American ballads of Negro origin are to be ruled out of barber shop singing, most of the best songs we have will be blacklisted. There was a man named Stephen Foster who never hesitated to acknowledge his debt to the Negroes for the best of his songs. Along with others I am very sorry that this sour note has marred our pleasant harmonies."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Race Singers Barred From Concert

Washington Bigs Regarded As Reason For Move

NEW YORK CITY — Fear of another Marian Anderson or Roland Hayes incident was advanced as a "possible reason" this week why two white singers were called in to sing the title roles of the George Gershwin folk opera, "Porgy and Bess," in an all-Gershwin concert presentation in Washington, D. C., on Monday night.

The lead parts, customarily assigned to colored singers, featured Agnes Davis, soprano, and Arthur Kent, baritone. The Gershwin masterpiece, lustily applauded by a large audience of Capital City music lovers, highlighted a program at the Water Gate, beside the Potomac River, Alexander Smallens, New York conductor, wielded the baton for the National Symphony Orchestra.

At its original presentation in New York, in 1935, the Gershwin operetta utilized the services of two Harlem singers, Ann Wiggins Brown and Todd Duncan. The same "Porgy" and the same "Bess" have been recalled every year to sing their respective roles in the series of Gershwin memorial concerts which has now become institutionalized as an integral part of the annual concert season at Lewisohn Stadium.

SIMPLY CONDUCTS

Regarded as of some significance is the fact that the last presentation in the Lewisohn series took place on July 10, with Mr. Smallens conducting the same program which he conducted in Washington on Monday night. An inquiry on this unusual switch brought a reply from a spokesman for Mr. Smallens that "racial intolerance in the Capital might have been a possible reason," but he added that Mr. Smallens had nothing to do with the arrangements but simply went there to conduct.

In more outspoken quarters, the suspicion was openly voiced that the change in principals, eliminating colored singers from two roles which were originally created for them, was directly traceable to the widespread publicity which attended the barring of Marian Anderson from Constitution Hall three years ago, and the segregation of Negro patrons at a Roland Hayes concert some years before.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Hotel Pays for Barring Delegates

NEW YORK.—The New York Council of the American Peace Mobilization won one of its two civil rights suits against local hotels last week when Hotel Imperial made a financial settlement out of court and issued a public apology.

The suit, which grew out of charges of discrimination against colored delegates to APM's American People's Meeting held here April 5-6, was brought by Alfred L. Tanz, general counsel for APM, and Donald Crichton, president of the Harlem Lawyers' Association.

Stated Policy

In apologizing for the cases and agreeing to settle, John Pringle, manager of the Imperial, wrote as follows:

"We deeply regret any inconvenience or embarrassment your assignee may have suffered and assure you that the policy of the Hotel Imperial is to accommodate whenever possible all persons regardless of race or color."

To Continue Fight

The APM has announced that it will continue suit against Hotel Chesterfield which was the second of the hotels involved in the discrimination case.

Commenting on the victory, Dr. Walter S. Neff, executive secretary of the local council said:

"We are happy to announce this success in our effort to turn the Civil Rights Law of the State from a dead letter into a living reality.

"Opposing Hitlerism as we do, we demand full equality for all races and groups in our democratic United States. To fight Hitlerism successfully, whether at home or abroad, thirteen million colored Americans must be given their rights in our economy and social life."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Park Sued for Denial Of Negro Rights

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 24.—Woodcliff Amusement Park where Negro citizens have frequently been discriminated against this summer, has been made defendant in four suits for $500 each for violation of the Civil Rights Law of the State of New York, it was disclosed here yesterday. Dorothy P. Conway, Stanley Austin, Vivian Jackson and Samuel Wilson, the Negro defendants, charge that the owner of the park denied them admittance to the swimming pool there during the excursion of the Abyssinian Baptist Church a few weeks ago.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

School-Zoning Protest Confab Stirs Parents in Uptown Area

AUG 30 1941

The fight against the current school-zoning situation in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area of Brooklyn surged on in full force this week following a meeting of Public School 35's Zoning Protest Committee. The session was held at the Brooklyn office of The Amsterdam Star-News, 166 Fulton St., on Thursday evening.

It is the intention of the committee to launch campaigns assailing the issue in the churches, theatres and fraternal headquarters. It is hoped that 18,000 signatures will be obtained.

The parents are fighting to prevent the apparent "segregation" in P. S. 35. It has been learned that Negro students residing just four blocks from Public School 210, located at Rochester Avenue and Park Place, are compelled to travel approximately 12 blocks to P. S. 35 located at Lewis Avenue and Decatur Street. The present protest fight also centers around the fact that P. S. 35 will be replaced by a new school and after four years of constant fighting by parents for a new school, the new building will house only junior high school students.

Tommy Watkins, chairman of the committee, announced that another meeting will be held this Thursday and that definite plans will be formulated at that time. Those attending last Thursday's confab were Albert L. Clark, Mrs. Carrie Lark, Mrs. Carrie Pueblo, Mrs. Hattie Brown, Mrs. Sarah Douglas, Mrs. Massena Jennings, Mrs. Margaret Vaughn and Mrs. Hattie Modeste.

AUG 30 1941

Others active in the campaign but who were not present at the session, are Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, P. T. A. prexy, and Mrs. Maude B. Richardson.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gunier To Take Stand In Fight To Regain N.Y. Job

By MAURICE DANCER
(Staff Correspondent)

NEW YORK — New York City's six-week-old case against Ewart G. Gunier, suspended junior examiner of the New York Civil Service Commission is nearing the end with the defendant taking the stand this week before Municipal Civil Service Commission.

SEP 20 1941

Mayor Fiorella H. LaGuardia recommended Gunier's dismissal when Commissioner of Investigation William B. Herlands charged that Gunier was living in adultery with a white woman, an employe of the New York City Welfare department. Moral turpitude was the charge and simultaneously with Gunier's dismissal, the woman involved was relieved of her duties.

Anti-LaGuardia forces charged the mayor with discrimination and threatened to use this case as a weapon during his forthcoming campaign for re-election as mayor of New York City.

According to recent statements from the State, County and Municipal Workers of America, a union of which Gunier was acting president of the New York district, the charges brought against him by Commissioner Herlands are all false. They declared Gunier's dismissal was due to his activities in improving conditions among his union members.

The last 30 witnesses from the Department of Welfare were called before the Municipal Civil Service Commission Monday to testify in the case of the junior examiner for the commission.

The hearings which have been going on for the past six weeks and which have involved 223 witnesses thus far, are supposed to be in their last stage. In an attempt to disprove the charges of notoriety and demoralization, Gunier agreed to call as witnesses the entire staff of the Manhattan Old Age Assistance Division of the Department of Welfare where the white woman was employed.

Of 199 witnesses called thus far only three said that they had heard any gossip concerning Gunier.

Out of the 215 witnesses called from among the department in which Gunier's private life was supposed to be a subject of common gossip and a demoralizing influence, only seven persons testified they had heard any gossip. The charges of common gossip in the Municipal Service Commission has been stricken out by the commission.

Counsel for Gunier include Lee Pressman, general counsel for the C.I.O.; Nathan Witt, former secretary for the National Labor Relations Board; and John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress.

SEP 20 1941

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Teachers Union Protests Yergan Firing

MAY 30 1941

Letter to CCNY Head Asks Regular Post for Negro Scholar

There never has been a single Negro scholar appointed to a regular teaching position in tax-supported colleges of this city, Local 537, New York College Teachers Union charged in an open letter which it sent yesterday to city education heads.

The letter, addressed to Ordway Tead, charman of the Board of Higher Education, Dr. Harry N. Wright, acting president of City College of New York and Prof. J. Salwyn Shapiro, of CCNY, was sent in protest against the recent dismissal of Dr. Max Yergan, noted Negro scholar, from his post as lecturer in history at City College.

"Dr. Yergan has always been a staunch and conspicuous defender of the rights of Negro citizens," the union stated in the letter. "Action against him brings out the general practice of discrimination with particular clarity, all the more because of the flimsy and contradictory character of the administrations' pretexts and the coincidence of Dr. Yergan's dismissal with testimony before the Rapp-Coudert Committee.

MAY 30 1941

"Because of these issues and implications, the New York College Teachers Union strongly opposes the dismissal of Dr. Yergan and urges the Board of Higher Education to reappoint him to the Faculty of the City College. The Union believes that the Board should publicly declare a policy that would encourage qualified Negro scholars and teachers to apply to the colleges for appointment to the regular staff, and should further make amends for past neglect by selecting several Negro educators and scholars for immediate appointment.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Youth Open Drive for Jobs For Negroes

Picket Woolworth Store in Brooklyn; Issue Leaflets

JUN 16 1941

Twenty thousand pamphlets urging public support of the campaign to secure jobs for young Negro workers at the F. W. Woolworth Co. store at Nostrand and Fulton Sts., Brooklyn, were being distributed over the week end by members of the New York Youth Congress.

The pamphlet was published by the Congress following an interview between representatives of several youth organizations, churches and trade unions, and representatives of the Woolworth management. The company refused, at that time, to change its policy of refusing to hire Negroes at the Brooklyn store where more than half of the patrons are colored.

The store has been picketed by various Brooklyn youth organizations for the past several weeks.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

DISCRIMINATION AT N. Y. U.

JAN 11 1941

THE STUDENT COUNCIL of New York University has performed a public service in exposing the "lily-white" policy of the athletic authorities at this institution, which boasts the largest student body of any university in the world and which has an enrollment of some 800 Negroes. Last week the Student Council charged that James Coward, a Negro, was being kept off the varsity basketball team solely because of his race.

Coward transferred to N. Y. U., last fall from Brooklyn College where he had a satisfactory scholastic record and was a star on the varsity basketball team for two years. Nevertheless, authorities of the larger school informed him early in the season that he could not play basketball this year because his scholastic record was poor. But the Student Council charges that the true reason is quite different.

JAN 11 1941

Like Leonard Bates, colored fullback who was benched for a game in Missouri, Coward —the Council contends—is being kept back because the Violet five travels South for games against Georgetown and North Carolina at the end of the month. The Council is circulating protest petitions.

Although inter-racial relations in New York City are much better than in most sections of the country, they are still far from ideal. It seems that while many of our leading educational institutions teach about democracy and the democratic ideal, they have not yet learned to practice it.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Assemblymen Spur Movement To Air Racial Discrimination in State

MAR 1 1941

Photos on Page 17

Mobilizing their forces to deliever a smashing blow against racial prejudice and job discrimination in New York, Harlem's three representatives in the State Legislature this week announced that discrimination against the Negro in industry, public utilities and other jobs will be thoroughly aired in Albany on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 4 in the Assembly chamber.

MAR 1 1941

Assemblymen William T. Andrews of the 21st A. D., Daniel L. Burrows of the 19th A. D., and Hulan E. Jack of the 17th A. D., supported by Assemblymen Crews, Guida and L. Bennett introduced 15 bills in the lower house aimed at destroying all forms of job discrimination on account of race, creed or color. State Senators Mahoney, Perry and Phelps introduced three supporting measures in the Senate.

The whole question of discrimination in industry and jobs will come to a dramatic climax on March 4. when labor organizations said to be opposed to several of the bills will meet the proponents of the measures for a fight to the finish, it was disclosed Monday. The public hearing will be conducted by Asemblyman Harry Reoux, chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

MAR 1 1941

WILLIAM ANDREWS

Assemblyman Andrews, who has introduced eight bills, has called for a large attendance of organizations of all kinds interested in ending job discrimination against the Negro in New York State. In an interview with The Amsterdam Star-News Monday, Mr. Andrews declared that "because 26 per cent of all persons on home relief in New York City are Negroes, who also represent 23 per cent on the WPA roll in the city, the need for legislation outlawing discrimination should be enacted without further delay.

"The importance of the legislation which has been proposed in Albany," Mr. Andrews said, "can be understood when it is known that in New York the number of Negroes on home relief is increasing while the number of whites is steadily decreasing as a result of their transfer to defense and other industrial projects."

Specifically, the bills now before the State Legislature to ban discrimination, introduced by Mr Andrews, are:

1. An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discrimination in employment by public utilities and businesses affected with a public interest on account of race color or religion.

2. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to provisions in tween public utility corporations and labor unions.

3. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to employment by public utilities.

4. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to labor organizations practicing discrimination.

5. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to provisons in contracts prohibiting discrimination in employment of citizens upon public works.

MAR 1 1941

6. An Act to amend the labor law, in relation to discrimination in employment and repealing section forty-two of the civil rights law relating thereto.

DANIEL BURROWS

7. An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to discrimination by labor unions.

8. An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to appointments.

Assemblyman Burrows introduced the following bills:

1. An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to protecting civil and public rights.

2. An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discrimination by public licensees.

3. An Act to amend the executive law, in relation to creating a division of civil liberties in the executive department, providing for its organization, and prescribing its powers and duties and making appropriation therefor.

Mr. Crews introduced two bills.

1. An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to prohibiting certain practices of discrimination in employment by public utility companies and repealing section forty-two thereof, relating to such discrimination by such companies.

2. An Act to amend the civil rights and the general business law, in relation to prohibiting discrimination by employment agencies on account of race, color or religion.

Mr. Bennett's bill is An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discrimination on account of race, color or religion.

Assemblyman Guida introduced a measure that struck at the heart of defense projects, namely, An Act to amend the civil rights law, in relation to discrimination by employers engaged in national or state defense work.

Assemblyman Jack introduced measures in the field of social legislation, namely:

1. An Act to amend the public housing law, in relation to authorizing and directing the state superintendent of housing to prepare and execute plans for specifications for slum clearance and the construction of low-cost housing facilities in the Seventeenth Assembly District in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, and making an appropriation therefor.

HULEN JACK

MAR 1 1941

2. An Act to amend the civil practice act, in relation to length of discretionary stay in summary proceedings where tenant holds over in premises occupied for dwelling purposes in the city of New York.

3. An Act to amend the penal law, in relation to the punishment

for second offenses of felony, which would provide more lenient punishment in cases where a second felonious act was committed 10 or more years after the commission of the first felonious crime.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

N. Y. Hotels Face Suit By Peace Body

APR 19 1941

NEW YORK—A second crushing blow was administered to jim-crow by the American Peace Mobilization, when officials of that organization prepared to file suits against seven New York hotels for violation of contractual arrangements in the housing of Negro delegates who attended the Peoples' Meeting here at Mecca temple Sunday, April 6.

APR 19 1941

Despite the fact that APM officials had written agreements with the management of the hotels pledging that they would not discriminate against Negro delegates one hotel, the Chesterfield, refused to accept Negro delegates, and the others caused inconvenience and embarrassment to Negro delegates before allowing them to stay.

Scores of delegates left the Peoples meeting to picket the hotels, carrying huge placards calling for an end to jim-crow.

The hotels involved include the Imperial, 31st at Broadway, Chesterfield, Lincoln, Piccadilly, Plymouth, Times Square and the Breslin.

New York [illegible]
New York, N. Y.

See Plot To Revert To Separate Schools For Negroes, Whites

APR 26 1941

APR 26 1941

That there is an insidious plan on the part of the New York Board of Education to slowly transform certain schools into completely Negro institutions and to designate others as places where Negroes may not attend, was the charge made by the Executive Committee of the New York Branch of the NAACP which met Tuesday evening at its headquarters, 224 West 135th street.

Christian Index
Jackson, Tennessee

RACE ITEMS

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Anti-Discrimination Bills

APR 3 1941

APR 3 1941

Mr. William T. Andrews, one of the three Negro Representatives in the New York State Legislature, has put in the most comprehensive program to end race discrimination in Industry in New York State. The son of U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner, from New York, has also put in two bills on the same subject. There was a hearing on the bills, where the only criticism came from the Greater New York Union Council of CIO, who objected to bills requiring labor unions not to practice discrimination. Parts of the race program will pass, possibly watered down a bit with amendments.

APR 3 1941

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Halt Attempt to Jim Crow Negroes in Bronx Diner

The attempt by a Bronx restaurateer to discriminate against Negro guests was nipped last week when representatives of the Star-News, accompanied two laundry workers to the Elks Diner at Gerard Ave. and 141st st. where two days before they claimed they denied service at a table. The incident was then reported to the Star-News.

The manager of the diner granted the group every courtesy last Friday when three members of the Star-News staff, Julius J. Adams, managing editor; Mrs. Lillian Sharpe Hunter, director of public relations, and Larry Grymes, staff photographer, accompanied the complainants to the eatery.

The complaint was made by two girls, Miss Audrey Bragg, 256 W. 123rd St., and Miss Mattie Smith, 8 Mt. Morris Park, employees of the nearby Cashman laundry. They usually eat at the counter in the diner, the Star-News was told, as do other Negroes who patronize the place. The counter was so crowded last Saturday that the girls sat at a table.

According to the pair, the manager told them they couldn't sit at a table and when they insisted, he told them that Negroes were served only at the counter. The

Lionel C. Barrow, president of the local branch, turned the matter over to the educational committee of which Grace Imes is the chairman. Mrs. Imes' investigation will be aided by the efforts of other members who will report to the organization at the regular May meeting Tuesday night, May 12 at the Harlem Branch YWCA.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO SINGERS OUT, SMITH, MOSES QUIT

Officials Here Resign National Barbershop Posts After Group Bars New York Winners

17

'SOUR NOTE' TO PARK HEAD

He Quickly Shuns the St. Louis Finals—Ex-Governor Sees New Independent Unit

Because the national barber shop quartet organization banned four New York Negroes, who last Thursday won the city championship, from competing in the country-wide finals at St. Louis beginning today, Park Commissioner Robert Moses and former Governor Alfred E. Smith have resigned as vice presidents.

APR 3 1941

Correspondence among Mr. Moses, Mr. Smith and officials of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America was made public yesterday. The New Yorkers' attitude was emphatic, Mr. Moses declaring that he would have withdrawn earlier had he known of the society's stand on the question.

That position apparently first came to the attention of local officials in a telegram, followed by a letter, from O. C. Cash of Tulsa, Okla., founder and best-known national promoter of the association, to James V. Mulholland, director of recreation of the Department of Parks.

Both messages were dated June 27, the day after the New York City contest on the Mall at Central Park, at which Negro teams finished first and second. Mr. Moses was on hand to tabulate the votes of seven judges, and Mr. Smith also took a leading part as a judge.

Winners Are Red Caps

The winners were officially entered as the Grand Central Red Caps, and three of them actually lived up to the name. They were Robert Ward, manager and baritone, of 67 East 122d Street; Owen Ward, second tenor, of 66 West 119th Street, and William Bostic, bass, of 55 West 110th Street. Second tenor was 14-year-old Jack Ward, nephew of both other Wards. He was hustled into the competition as a last-minute substitute for another Red Cap, it was explained.

After the brief notification by telegram, Mr. Cash, on stationery of the Stanolind Pipe Line Company, Philcade Building, Tulsa, sent this letter to Mr. Mulholland:

"I sent you a day letter today after talking to Dr. [Norman] Rathert of St. Louis. The question of allowing colored singers to compete with others in the contests has been discussed a number of times at our meetings, and last year the board came to the conclusion that to keep down any embarrassment we ought not to permit colored people to participate.

"I hope this rule will not seriously embarrass you, as any other sort of arrangement would seriously embarrass us. Many of our members and chapters are in the South, where the race question is rather a touchy subject. Neither Dr. Rathert nor I are narrow about such matters, but I know from discussing the matter with Doc and the St. Louis brothers that they do not want to get involved in a question of this kind.

"I hope you will be in St. Louis with the other quartets. I would particularly like to hear the Police Department Quartet again, as I consider them one of the best I have heard."

Moses Sends His Reply

Commissioner Moses, in a reply to Mr. Cash on Monday, said:

"The first and second quartets were composed of colored men. The judges took their duties seriously and even insisted that the four leading quartets sing a second time before the final decision was reached.

"We are now informed by your recent letter and telegram that colored quartets may not compete in the National Finals in St. Louis. If we had known this before we should immediately have dropped out of the national organization, a step which we are now compelled to take.

"It is difficult for me to see any difference between your national ballad contest and a national track meet in which colored men run in relays or compete individually. This is not a social event, but a competition, which should be open to everybody.

"Let me add that if American ballads of Negro origin are to be ruled out of barber shop singing, most of the best songs we have will be blacklisted. There was a man named Stephen Foster who never hesitated to acknowledge his debt to the Negroes for the best of his songs. Along with many others who found pleasure in the harmless amusement of American ballad contests, I am very sorry that this sour note has marred our pleasant harmonies."

Yesterday, from the Empire State Building, Mr. Smith wrote to Dr. Rathert, who is international president of the society.

"I was very greatly surprised to find that the board of directors at St. Louis ruled them [the winning singers] out because they are colored men," he said. "In view of that I would like you to consider this as my resignation as vice president of the Society for the Preservation and Encouragement of Barber Shop Quartet Singing in America. I assume that the New York State organization will go on independently of the international organization."

17-1941

NORTH CAROLINA

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROTEST TERMINAL JIM-CROW ENTRANCE

JAN 11 1941

Special Committee In Durham, N. C., Charges Discriminatory Action of Bus Company.

RALEIGH, N.C., Jan. 9—Protesting against accommodations provided for in plans for the new passenger bus terminal here as being discriminatory against members of their race, a special committe of citizens, headed by J. W. Yeargin as chairman, has requested terminal officials to have the plans changed so as to eliminate the discrimination.

The arrangement at present contemplated, it was stated, is to have Negroes go into and out of the terminal station through a rear entrance, a five-foot-wide walkway beside the driveway over which buses must enter and leave being the only means of reaching the rear entrance from the street or getting from the entrance to the street, subjecting Negro passengers and other patrons to an undue hazard to life and limb.

"After all, we use the same sidewalks," a member of the committee commented following the meeting of the body, at which the protest was adopted, in pointing out that new bus stations at Winston-Salem and elsewhere throughout the South have a single entrance for both white and Negro passengers.

The committee's request is that such an entrance be provided through making the necessary change in plans for construction of the station here. The request has received widespread support throughout the city and will, it is understood, be complied with.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
January 18, 1941

TREATMENT OF NEGROES.

To the Editor: I am following with interest the outcome of the protest of well-thinking Negroes concerning a respectable entrance to the new bus station in Raleigh. As a group we are experiencing too many discrepancies and indiscretions in situations where others expect to profit by our patronage.

May I likewise call attention to the fact that in stores where many of our group carry monthly accounts, a Negro woman is not expected to try on hats, gloves and many other garments that any sensible person would wish to try on before purchasing. How else can one tell what is suitable or not suitable to them?

Is this not a very trying time of patriotic and democratic principles? Where then is the democracy in this practice? Just how patriotic can the Negro feel in a country where he can't try on garments because his skin is black? One is not clean or dirty or careless of his personal hygiene because his face is black or white, but rather because of training or the lack of it.

Is it not time for the Negro, not as an individual but as a group, to spend his money and continue to patronize those stores which afford courteous service? Many a one of our group has had a clerk to turn from him to wait on a white customer. Does a face black or white increase or decrease the value of a dollar?

Let us, members of our race, stand together not for social equality—for we too have coursing through our veins strong race pride, but for justice and equal chance to pursue happiness.

C. E. DAWSON.

Sanford.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
June 15, 1941

DIVIDING OF ENTRANCES PROTESTED BY NEGROES

Hugh Thompson, Negro attorney of Durham, acting on behalf of "the colored citizens of Durham" has filed a protest with the State Utilities Commission against construction of a separate entrance for Negroes in the proposed new bus terminal in Durham.

R. O. Self, chief clerk of the Utilities Commission who announced the action, said the commission had ordered a hearing for 2:30 p. m. here Monday.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
February 13, 1941

No Color Line In Safety

A man on the platform walked from the last car up the whole line of cars which composed the Seaboard train headed North at 12:15 p. m. on Wednesday. Every car was steel except the day coach for Negro passengers. It was an old wooden car.

The South in its conviction and its laws stands for separation of the races. But that cannot in justice mean separation in safety. When Negroes—as they do—pay the same price for transportation they are entitled to the same safeguards and comforts which white men get for the same price. To give them less is not to maintain the separation of the races but to charge the Negroes a higher price in terms of the facilities they get for their transportation.

If the South means to keep its separation laws, it needs to enforce them in terms of justice. No separation will long stand which assumes obvious patterns of discrimination.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Bus Station Closes Colored Rest Room

MAR 22 1941

WARSAW, N.C.—Although thirteen buses stop here daily, there are no lavatory facilities at the bus station for colored passengers who are forced to go to an adjoining cafe, according to David McAllister, Sr., of Fayetteville, who stopped in the city last week.

MAR 22 1941

Mr. McAllister, who is an employee at Fort Bragg, said that he found the colored rest room locked and when he asked why, he was informed that white officials had closed them when it was learned that the cafe would allow passengers to use its facilities.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

N.C. Chain Store Boss Orders 2 Teachers Out

APR 19 1941

GOLDSBORO, N.C.—Strained racial relations were narrowly averted here recently following alleged discourteous treatment accorded two colored school teachers by the manager of a chain store, which as a result is facing a boycott by many of Goldsboro's citizens.

The teachers, Mrs. Lillie Baker Frederick and Miss Sadie Belle Grantham, charge that they were ordered out of the J. C. Penney store on March 22 by the manager while on a shopping tour of the store, without apparent reason, and before they could make their purchases.

APR 19 1941

Petitions Headquarters

Following the report of the insult to the teachers, the Citizens' Improvement League of the city drafted a complaint which was forwarded to the company's headquarters in New York and copies sent to the Goldsboro Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association and all papers circulated in Goldsboro.

The teachers, accompanied by H. V. Brown, school principal, returned to the store on Monday following the incident and demanded an apology which the manager reluctantly gave in an unintelligible manner, "which could not at all be interpreted to disavow and discourtesy," the written complaint stated.

Boycott Started

"At first he stated that he owed me no explanation," Mr. Brown stated, but when reminded "that these are my teachers" and that, my wife, other teachers and a large number of colored people trade with the store, then he attempted to make some sort of explanation.

APR 19 1941

"It has been reported," the signed complaint stated, "that other discourtesies have been directed toward colored people in your store here by the management."

Since the rumor of the insult became known, many of the colored residents of the city have boycotted the store awaiting action or word from the New York office.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Pushes Case Against 'Biased' N.C. Postmaster

CHARLOTTE, N.C.—Criminal indictment proceedings against Postmaster Paul R. Younts, white, and thirteen other post office employees, eleven of whom are also white, was ordered in Washington on June 5 by Assistant U.S. Attorney General Wendell Berge.

JUN 21 1941

The action is a result of last summer's three-way investigation of the political activities of Younts and his associates by FBI, Civil Service and Post Office inspectors. Joseph Young and Frank James are among those involved.

Thought Hushed Up

It had been thought here that the affair had been "hushed up," after no open action had been taken by the Post Office Department or the Civil Service Commission.

Younts was formerly president of the National Association of Postmasters. Citizens tried in vain for two years to persuade him to appoint a certified colored applicant to the local carrier force. Removal of Buzzvant Anderson, railway mail clerk, was sought, presumably as a result of the leading role he played in this effort.

JUN 21 1941

Younts's allegedly discriminatory policy was the target of protests to President Roosevelt, last year, from national organizations of both Elks and Shriners.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Durhamites Lose Fight For Main Entrance To Bus Station

DURHAM, N. C.—The State Utilities Commission last week issued an order rejecting a plea of Durham race citizens that the colored entrance to the new bus station be situated on Main Street alongside the white entrance instead of on Dillard Street.

Representatives of the Durham Commitee on Negro Affairs, appeared before the Utilities Commission recently and contended that Dillard Street was a side street, that plans for the station provided that gargabe would be removed "at a point not far from the colored entrance," and that for these reasons to require the colored people to enter the station from Dillard Stret, instead of allowing them to enter as did the white people from Main Street, was an unjust and unreasonable discrimination against the colored race."

In reaching the decision the commission found: that Dillard Street is a perfectly respectable street and in no sense inferior to Main Street except that it is not as broad; that the approach to the station on Dilalrd Street is just as convenient as on Main Street; that the way and manner in which garbage is to be disposed of on Dilarld Street will not be offensive to the patrons of the bus company entering from Dillard Street; entrance on both streets will provide greater parking space; that if both entrances were on Main Street "an undesirable increase in traffic would result" and that "in proportion as the division of white and colored people patronizing the bus station, the entrance and facilities on Dillard Street are just as commodious and convenient as those on Main Street."

Representatives of the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs said they were not ready to comment on the decision pending official notice from the Commission.

JUN 5 1941

Raleigh, N. C. News & Observer
July 12, 1941

TEST CASE.—The State may hear a lot more from an application of Negro citizens in Durham for a better entrance to the new Durham bus station.

The State Utilities Commission granted the Negroes a hearing but refused to order a new entrance. But at the hearing, several of the petitioners commented that "if this went to the Supreme Court, we would win."

Yesterday the Utilities Commission granted a request for an extension of 10 days on the limit for filing exceptions to its order. The exceptions, if filed and not granted, would be the basis for an appeal to the courts.

Representatives of the Negroes have indicated that they regard the Durham request as a test case which will affect construction of all future bus stations in the State. One witness before the commission stated, "We are going to carry on this fight throughout the State."

Winston-Salem N. C. Journal
August 12, 1941

Public Opinion

An Open Forum for Readers

Letters should be brief. In no case should they contain more than 300 words. The editor reserves the right to cut all articles that are too long. Communications must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, and these must be published when the subject discussed is controversial.

Charges Discrimination in Traffic Fines

To the Editor of The Journal:

Recently as I was standing on the corner of Liberty and Fifth streets at about 12:30 p.m. a colored man going east on Fifth turned to the left into Liberty. The policeman on duty immediately blew his whistle, halted the Negro and gave him a ticket for making the left turn. In less than five minutes a white man goin north on Liberty turned left into Fifth. The policeman blew his whistle but made no move to approach the car after the driver had stopped. He only called the attention of the driver to the newly-erected sign on the traffic light which says "no left turn." After doing that at a distance with mild motioning of arms the driver left, without benefit of ticket.

There seems to be something wrong with the above picture. Why didn't the policeman give the white man a ticket the same as he did the Negro? A lawbreaker is in the same class, black or white. I stayed on that corner the additional five minutes just to see if this would happen and happen it did. The Negro was probably a $12 a week worker and the white man a $35 a week worker. It will cost the Negro $1 for breaking the law and the white man nothing. I do not take the side of the Negro here but merely wish to call to the attention of those who read this the fact that fines are paid by about one-half of the lawbreakers who are actually stopped by officers. It seems that the mood of the officer is the deciding factor as to whether or not the driver will get a ticket.

—A. C. S.

Winston-Salem, N. C.
August 11, 1941.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

OCT 25 1941

WILLIAM GOODE, a Negro of Richmond, Virginia, recently placed first in a civil-service examination for warehousemen. He was informed that a job awaited him at Charlotte, North Carolina, if he moved his family to that city. When he reported for work, he was told that he could not have the job because he was a Negro.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Win Theatre Fight

COLUMBUS, O.—A long and determined fight against discrimination in the local theatres resulted in a victory for the Vanguard League last week when attorneys for the RKO and Loew's theatres and J. Real Neth, operator of a chain of neighborhood houses, met with league officials.

The conference agreed that there will be no further practice of discrimination or segregation on a basis of race in these theatres; that Negroes are to be admitted under the same conditions as other citizens; that the nine cases involving a violation of the Ohio Civil Rights law, which were filed against Loew's and RKO theatres by the Vanguard League, will be settled out of court; and that the league remove its pickets from in front of the Club Lincoln.

The results of this history making conference was hailed by leading citizens as one of the most outstanding forward steps in recent years. All are enthusiastic in their praise of the league for its success in bringing about a change in this 25 year old practice of racial discrimination.

Officials of the league have already expressed the opinion that it will be only a short time before the remainder of the neighborhood theatres conform to the change in policy.

Officers of the league are: Frank C. Shearer, president; William Brooks, vice president and attorney for the league; Mrs. Constance J. Nichols, secretary, and Robert E. Johnson, treasurer.

The nine persons who filed the civil rights suits are Miss Nina Roberts, Mrs. Isobel Gray, Mrs. Thelma A. Jackson, Mrs. Mary T. Chandler, Miss Esther Fishburn, Quinnis Embery, Damon Williams and Samuel Barge.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Lily-White Theatres Forced to Drop Ban

COLUMBUS, Ohio—The majority of Columbus's lily-white theatres have been forced to revise their jim-crow policy, a practice in vogue here for more than 25 years, because of a long and determined victorious fight against discrimination by the Vanguard League, a community organization.

Following the filing of nine suits (involving a violation of the Ohio Civil Rights Law) by the league and consistent picketing of RKO theatres, Loew's theatres and the J. Real Neth chain of neighborhood houses have succumbed to the league's sweeping demands.

Both Parties Agree

At a recent conference between the league and theatre owners, the two factions agreed on four points whereby peace would be re-established, with the theatres agreeing to admit all persons under the same conditions, and that there would be no further practice of discrimination or segregation.

The league entered an agreement to settle its nine civil suits out of court and to withdraw its pickets from in front of offending houses. A few scattered houses remain targets for the league's protesting barbs, but these are expected to conform to the desired change in policy.

17-1941

OKLAHOMA

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

State Health Department Tells Negro To Jim Crow Negroes In Barbecue Stand

Separate Accomodations Must Be Provided For Races

TULSA—Negro barbecue stand owners who operate in the Negro district must provide separate accomodations for whites and Negroes if they sell to whites, according to an order received by Major Latimer, owner of the One-Stop Barbecue Stand, 563 East Pine Street, this week. The order was issued by the State Health department.

Latimer's food shop enjoys considerable white patronage most of which is carry business. According to the proprietor there is no mixing of the races at the place. White patrrons who prefer to eat in the establishment have access to a private dining room which may be reserved by either race but not by members of both races at the same time. Negroes and whites are never served at the same table, he said.

"We have never had any friction between the races at my place," Latimer continued. "I maintain order and attempt to serve the people who come to buy what I have to sell. I do not cater to the riff-raff of either race."

Latimer expressed the belief that the order is the result of pressure brought to bear by competitors who are seeking to drive him out of business. Following closely on the heels of the state order of segregate the races aces the accusation that he had dislayed an un-American spirit in his discussion of Americans' attitude toward Germany in America's preparations for national defense. Latimer emphatically denied the accusation.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Only 'Whites' Wanted by Jim-Crow Shipyard Firm

Philadelphia Cramp Shipyard Asks State to Supply Only White Workers for Training; Negro Congress Fights Jim-Crow Act

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Cramp Shipbuilding Co. here has requested the Pennsylvania State Employment Service to supply 200 first-generation young white Americans for training as skilled mechanics, the National Negro Congress reported yesterday. The Executive Board of the Philadelphia Council of the Congress, announcing that the organization would fight the company's request, said that the call for workers of just this particular type represented "continuation of the policy of discrimination against both the Negro and the foreign-born."

Notice has already gone out from the Congress for a mass protest rally at 8:30 Friday night in the Witherspoon Auditorium, Walnut and Juniper Sts. The main speaker will be Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress and director of the Committee of African Affairs, Dr. Bella V. Dodd, of the American Federation of Teachers, and the Rev. H. M. Hassell Fletcher, will also speak.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

WE HAVE THE WEAPONS, WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

The Southernaires, their plane grounded by fog at Washington's million-dollar airport located in near-by Virginia, were denied service in the dining room.

Gene Krupa, white, famed orchestra leader, was arrested in York, Pa., for protesting refusal of a restaurant to serve colored members of his orchestra.

Washington is the capital of the nation. York is in Pennsylvania, which has a civil rights law forbidding discrimination in hotels and restaurants.

Resultant resentment of colored people is not directed against the individual restaurant owners but against the government, which fails to protect its citizens from insult and discomfort.

The answer to this is that the government must be made to care about these things.

It must be made to set the example in the Federal service. Here the courts are our best friends. Amendment IX to the Constitution declares:

> The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Amendment X adds this:

> The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution (nor prohibited by it to the States) are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

What we are saying is that if we are looking for a hook upon which to hang a suit [let us say, against the navy for jim crowing colored people], that hook is the Ninth and Tenth Amendments.

They say two things:

1. All the rights the people have are not enumerated in the Constitution.

2. All the powers the government has are set out there.

Putting these two together, we have this principle that the Federal Government has no constitutional authority to discriminate against citizens on account of race.

The Fourteenth Amendment prevents the States from oppressing citizens on account of color.

The Ninth and Tenth Amendments check Federal encroachment upon rights of citizens.

We have the weapons to fight our ancient enemies. what are we waiting for?

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Institutions Receiving Public Funds Must Accept Persons Of All Races

ALL institutions which accept money from the State should be open to all classes of citizens. Any institution which prohibits the admission of qualified applicants simply because of skin color should not be given money belonging to all the people.

The Pennsylvania House of Representatives took high ground last week when it voted to send the appropriations bill of Jefferson Medical College and Hospital back to the committee pending an investigation of alleged discriminations.

MAY 2 9 1941

But Jefferson Hospital is not the only institution which has erected color bars to keep certain citizens out. Millions of dollars are appropriated by the State of Pennsylvania to various institutions, many of which prevent colored people and other minority groups from enjoying equality of opportunity therein.

Any institution which is too high class to open its doors to all citizens should be too proud to plead with the State for funds to keep its doors open. If a hospital, medical college, or any other type of public institution wants to prevent certain citizens from enjoying its facilities, then it should support itself solely from private funds.

Nobody can object to any strictly private organization restricting admissions to a certain class. But when any institution accepts the public money under color of rendering a service to the public, then all who meet the general requirements must be accepted. If Jefferson Medical College desires to restrict its students to the white race, then it has no business to accept funds from the general treasury. To do so is to accept money under false pretense.

The members of the House, and especially the colored members who projected the matter in the General Assembly, deserve the thanks of fair-minded citizens of all races.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Racial Bias Admitted By Housing Authority

Roland R. Randall, chairman of the Philadelphia Housing Authority, admitted in the Federal Court Monday that the policy of the Authority has been one of discrimination against Negroes.

Questioned by Saul C. Waldbaum, head of the legal staff employed by the Emergency Committee to Defend Public Housing, before Judge J. Cullen Ganey, Randall stated that it was the official policy of the Authority to make Tasker Street Project a white project to preserve the pattern of the neighborhood.

He admitted that the Authority has stood for such a policy despite the fact that the contract of the Authority with the United States Housing Authority, under which the Tasker project was initiated, definitely states that there shall be no distinctions made because of race or color.

Evasive at Points

Throughout the course of his testimony, which lasted for an hour or more, Randall was very vague whenever actual facts were requested by the attorneys for the Emergency Committee.

Seated with Randall and other members of the Authority, which is being sued for violating the no-discrimination clause of its contract, was Dr. W. Henry Barnes, Negro member of the Authority

Prior to December 1940, when Philadelphia planned six housing projects, Attorney Waldbaum elicited from Randall, there had been little or no attempt to differentiate between white and colored applicants for the Tasker Street houses. This was because it "was understood" that Negroes would not apply for units in this project.

MAY 29 1941

Negroes Did Apply

But when, following the scuttling of the local housing program by City Council, hundreds of eligible Negro families did apply, the Authority rushed to devise the scheme whereby the number of Negro applicants would be limited almost to a zero figure. According to evidence which the Emergency Committee submitted to the Authority in February, it was upon Dr. Barnes' shoulders that a scheme to placate Negroes was thrown.

As a result of this device (said to be a seprate file for Negro applicants which was never processed), only abou 6 Negro families were certified up to the end of February, although nearly 1000 such families had applied. These figures remained substantially the same down to April 24, when according to Randall's testimony the number of Negro families accepted was 10 out of a total of 663 families certified for Tasker street.

Tries New System

Randall stated that it was about this time that the Authority decided again to change its policy respecting Negro applicants. The new scheme became that of following the neighborhood pattern. That is to say, since about 11 per cent of the neighborhood was Negro, approximately 11 per cent of the housing units at Tasker Street would be given over to Negroes.

Randall attempted to give the impression to the court that this change of policy was a concession by the Authority. Opponents of the Authority's racial policy hold, however, that the change was the immediate result of the law suit instituted by the Emergency Committee.

The Authority, not desirous of having its practices aired in the courts, attempted to assure the Emergency Committee of greater consideration for colored applicants. When the Emergency Committee stood firm, the Authority announced as its new policy "that in the selection of tenants for Tasker Homes the existing neighborhood pattern as shown by the Real Property Survey of 1939 for Census Tracts . . . will be preserved."

Employees Taken Ill

A significant incident during the trial occurred a moment or two prior to the intent of Attorney Waldbaum to call to the stand one of the Authority's employees who had charge of the Authority's files. But just as the witness—Mrs. Virginia Shryock—was about to be called, Authority counsel requested that she be excused to go home as she had been taken ill suddenly!

Numerous Negro applicants appeared in court to testify against the discriminatory practices of the Authority, but Judge Ganey ruled it was unnecessary to hear the case further, stating that he would adjourn court in order to give counsel for each side opportunity to submit briefs in support of their respective contentions that the law was being violated or upheld.

MAY 29 1941

Counsel for the Emergency Committee, consisting, in addition to Waldbaum, of Theodore Spaulding, local NAACP head, and Morris Shafritz, petitioned Judge Ganey to halt all further certification of applicants at Tasker Street until his ruling had been made.

Over the vigorous protest of Authority's counsel, Judge Ganey ruled that the Authority should cease certifying additional tenants at Tasker Street until the briefs are filed and his decision rendered.

Decision by the judge is expected within a week.

——A Colored Judge——

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim-Crow Riot In Philadelphia Laid to Council

Committee Blames City Policy for Violence at Swimming Pool

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The violence that occurred recently at a Philadelphia pool where Negroes were refused entry, was attributed directly to the Jim Crow policy of the Philadelphia City Council, in a statement released today by the Committee for People's Rights.

JUL 6 1941

The committee declared that discrimination, "the blackest spot on our shining banner of democracy" is today seriously endangering the effort to rally the people for defense.

The statement follows:

"The Committeefor People's Rights feels that the race riots in North Philadelphia, which resulted in violence and bloodshed, was the direct result of the anti-democratic policy of City Council.

"This is evidenced by having special hours for different racial groups to use the pool. At this time of National Emergency, when we are asked to defend the American Way of Life Against Fascism, it behooves us to set our own house in order by breaking down policies of discrimination against the Negro people.

"Jim Crow is the blackest spot on our shining banner of Democracy. As long as it is there, we will have these outbreaks of violence at one point or another, wherever the pressure of repression due to segregation and discrimination becomes too intense. The City of Philadelphia, will build an impregnable first line of defense of insuring to all its citizens the rights guaranteed them under our constitution and Bill of Rights."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

State Council Protests To Governor James That Race Is Not Recognized

CHEYNEY, Pa.—The need for colored men and women on policy-making boards in Pennsylvania was emphasized last Saturday when the Pennsylvania State Negro Council met on the campus of Cheyney State Teachers College here.

Among the boards mentioned were: The State Apprentice Board, the State Vocational Board, the State Council of Education and the State Defense Council.

The consensus of opinion was that in most instances policy-making boards were not cognizant of the peculiar problems of the colored citizen.

Want Chance To Serve

The following telegram was submitted by the president of the council, Dr. Leslie Pinckney Hill, approved and ordered sent to Governor Arthur James and to President Roosevelt:

"Whatever the trials and tribulations of the Negro may be, whatever the continuing defects in our American Democracy, the Negro leadership of this State, as represented by the Pennsylvania State Negro Council, declares its unswerving loyalty to the nation in this hour of unlimited emergency, and pledges its unstinted support to the Governor in carrying out the Pennsylvania program and to the President of the United States in whatever he may call upon American citizens to do in defense of freedom. All the Negro asks, in this critical hour, is the chance to learn and to serve."

REPORTS APATHY

William L. Warrick, special assistant to Dr. Charles F. Bauder, director of vocational training for the Philadelphia Board of Education, explained the courses available for all citizens, irrespective of color, being conducted in the Philadelphia area, and expressed concern that that the free training being given was not meeting with the proper response.

Others who made reports on specific phases of the participation of Negroes in the national defense were: Dr. John H. Brodhead, Joseph R. Fugett, president of the Pennsylvania Association of Teachers of Colored Children; Mrs. Mamie E. Davis, of the Southwest (Philadelphia) YMCA; Mrs. Maude Coleman, Interracial Consultant in the State Welfare Department; Wayne L. Hopkins, executive secretary of the Armstrong Association; and Rufus S. Watson, State NYA Supervisor of Colored Work.

Watson mentioned an instance in which three colored lads, after six months of intensive training in a resident work-center, for which they received $10 per month over their expenses, had been placed with a large industrial firm at a salary of $168 per month.

A recurrent note in the meeting was the unwillingness of many colored unemployed youth to avail themselves of the training unless they were receiving pay.

The Council voted to hold monthly meetings during the emergency and Coatesville, Pa., was tentatively chosen for the July session.

Representative Gathering

Others present, in addition to those mentioned above, were:

Blanche Foster Tilden, Jr., Dr. M. H. Layton, Jr., Harrisburg; Mrs. Emily L. Berry, Cheyney; Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, West Chester; Talmadge B. Hayre, Joseph R. Fugett, West Chester; Mrs. C. Duckrey, T. G. Duckrey, V. C. R. Duckrey, Beulah H. Creditt, John E. Thomas; Wm. M. Menchan, Cheyney; Rev. J. C. Clark, West Chester; Miss E. R. Hall, Cheyney; Dr. Thomas Georges, Eustace Gay, Harold L. Pilgrim, Emerson Pilgrim, Miss Pauline B. Cheyney, Miss Emma R. Sidel, Langhorne, Pa.; Dr. and Mrs. Chas. A. Lewis; Ruth B. Kister, Stroudsburg, Pa.; Edna L. Rosenkrans, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; Rev. John R. Logan, Raymond Logan; Dr. [illegible], Cheyney; Melvin J. Chisum, [illegible] C. Williamson, Cheyney; Dr. Walter L. Wright and P. L. Miller, Lincoln University; Dr. Thomas D. Clayton, Coatesville, Pa.; Mrs. Lela Walker Jones, Mrs. Alma G. Jackson, Camden, N. J.; James E. Jackson and Richard N. Thomas, Chester, Pa.; Supt. George A. Stetson, West Chester, Pa.; Clarence R. Whyte, Mrs. E. B. Clark, George T. Drummond, Thomas L. Powell; J. B. Pritchard, Chester, Pa.; I. Maximilian Martin, Isadore Martin, John L. Procope, I. W. Woodring, Herbert T. Miller, R. Maurice Moss, Urban League, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Sidney Williams, Urban League, Cleveland, Ohio; Grayce L. Sadler, Detroit, Michigan; and George M. Washington, Urban League, Cleveland, Ohio.

——A Colored Judge——

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Racial Ill-Will At Center Promoted By Program Of City Officials

THERE is bad blood between the races in and around 26th and Master streets in North Philadelphia. It reaches the boiling point every summer when the swimming pool is opened for the children of that section.

Last week there was an explosion and the police were called in to quell a race riot. Stones were thrown, fist fights were numerous and general disorder prevailed. Children started the fight, but parents are responsible.

There is something fundamentally wrong at the Athletic Recreation Center. Those who have been dealing with the situation have muffed an excellent chance to improve racial relations. City officials have catered to and promoted ill-will instead of improving it.

It is impossible to foster segregation with one hand and prevent it with the other. At one time it was the policy to prevent colored people from using the swimming pool at all. Then certain days were given to colored children and certain days were for white.

This year a colored life guard was employed and a colored teacher. Apparently, they were to work on the days when colored children were to use the recreation center's swimming pool.

Aided and abetted by their parents, the white children decided that they did not desire colored children to use the pool at any time. The colored children fought back, as they naturally would under the circumstances.

This illustrates what many people have always contended: segregation is basically wrong. Children are normally friendly to other children. Racial hatred is not a part of a child's nature. It is put into children by their parents. They begin to realize racial differences when they go to school. Observe young children of different races at play before they are inoculated with racial prejudice by their elders. They treat each other kindly and friendly.

Here is what should happen at the Athletic Recreation Center, 26th and Master streets: **The separate days for colored and white children to use the swimming pool should be abolished forthwith.** It is a public pool for the use and comfort of all the children in that section. All children who desire to use it should be permitted to use it.

If there are those who feel that they do not want to use it under the rules and regulations established for public places they can go to the many private pools established for the enjoyment of those who can afford to pay; or they can use no pool.

There are certain types of people whom it is dangerous to attempt to appease. [illegible]th and Master streets swimming pool illustrates this fact. There are those who do not want other people to enjoy the public recreational facilities. They want to "hog" it all.

The incident is regrettable; but the innocent should not suffer because a few bigots desire to bar other people or want to make an exclusive pool out of one paid for by the public for the public's pleasure.

17-1941

SOUTH CAROLINA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ambulance Driver Refuses Aid To School Head; She Dies Of Injuries

MAR 1 1941

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)—Struck by an automobile when she stepped out from behind a parked truck, Mrs. Julia Palmore, principal of the North Augusta public school was refused passage by the ambulance driver sent by a white undertaking establishment to pick her up. When help finally arrived, it was too late and she died soon after reaching the university hospital.

The white driver who was called to the scene of the accident, seeing that she was a Negro, returned to Augusta and left the woman lying in the road. There she stayed until an ambulance which belonged to a colored undertaking establishment arrived.

MAR 7 1941

Edison Marshall of North Augusta, in a letter to the Augusta Chronicle, says concerning the accident, "When I heard of it, I called the undertaker who had sent the 'white' ambulance, and was informed that they owned the vehicle, paid taxes on it, and would run it as they saw fit."

The city does not operate ambulances, and Negroes are forced to use the patrol wagon unless they can hire private conveyances.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 13, 1941

JUSTICE FOR THE NEGRO

Lexington Dispatch-News.

We have closed our eyes to it, refused to face it, but all the while the problem has been there, and more and more of us have come to believe the old truism that you can't keep the Negro in the ditch unless you stay there with him. There is of course, a direct relation between low per capita incomes and a high percentage of Negro population. Leaving out the social implications, the economic results are of tremendous importance. We cannot hope nor expect to raise South Carolina's standards through a system which, among other things, allots eight school buses to Negroes, when there are 1,652 buses in the state school system. Sooner or later we are going to have to do something about it. The sooner we start, the better it will be, and the proper way to start, it seems to us, is to forget whatever projudices we may have and view the question in a common-sense, fair-minded way.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

COLOR LINE IS DRAWN AT FATAL SCENE

MAR 7 1941

N. AUGUSTA, S. C. — One of the most flagrant instances of racial prejudices came to light here last week when an injured colored woman was refused transportation to a hospital in a "white" ambulance.

The woman was struck by a hit run driver on Georgia avenue and a hurried call was put in for an ambulance. When the driver of the mercy car arrived on the scene and saw that the seriously injured woman was a Negro he left her lying in the road and returned to town with his empty wagon.

MAR 7 1941

The injured woman laid on the road without any medical attention until a "colored" ambulance could be dispatched to the scene. She was taken to the hospital but died a few minutes after arrival from loss of blood and lack of medical treatment.

When the private owner of the ambulance was contacted for a statement, he gruffly replied, "I own the car, pay taxes on it and run it anyway I see fit."

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
June 27, 1941

PROTEST FILED WITH COUNCIL ON TAXI STAND

Permit for Negro Business Not Revoked, Although Petition Is Filed

George A. Shea, a property owner in the North Liberty street sector of the city, yesterday morning presented a petition before city council asking that the governing group revoke a permit issued to Edward Johnson Tuesday to establish a negro taxi station at the service station at the intersection of St. John and North Liberty streets.

Council did not revoke the permit, but asked Mr. Shea to, with the help of other property owners in the area near the proposed taxi stand, see if he could secure a white tenant for the service station.

At the time the permit was issued, Mayor Jennings L. Thompson said, it was to be on a 30-day basis to be closed within 30 days if the case warranted.

Sixty-eight names had been signed to the petition when it was presented before council.

The petition reads:

"The undersigned property holders and lessees and tenants of property located on North Liberty street and St. John street, near the intersection of said streets, do hereby request the city council to refuse the issuance of a permit to the B. T. Earle estate or its lessees for the use of the filling station and property on which same is located at the corner of St. John and North Liberty streets for use as a negro bus or filling station."

Discussion of the petition was the only business council undertook before going into an executive session with the auditor to discuss the city's financial condition.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

'WHITE' AMBULANCE REFUSES TO TAKE HIT-RUN VICTIM

MAR 1 1941

NORTH AUGUSTA, S. C., Feb. 27—One of the most flagrant instances of racial prejudice came to light here last Thursday, when Mrs. Julia Palmore, seriously injured by a hit-run driver, was refused transportation to a hospital in a "white" ambulance.

Mrs. Palmore, principal of a local public school, was struck by the automobile on Georgia avenue after she had stepped from behind a parked truck. When the driver of the mercy car arrived on the scene and saw the injured woman was a Negro he left her lying in the road and returned to town with his empty wagon.

The injured woman laid on the road without any medical attention until a "colored" ambulance could be dispatched to the scene. She was taken to the hospital but died a few minutes after arrival from loss of blood and lack of medical treatment.

MAR 7 1941

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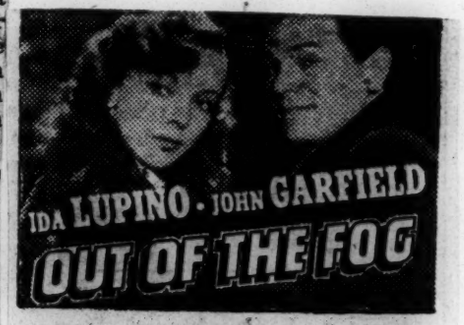

Regular Admission Prices
Matinee — — Night
17c — — 22c
Children Any Time 9c
Defense Tax Included

Coming WEDNESDAY
IN PERSON
"The Idol of the Air Lanes"
Jan GARBER
And His Orchestra
Admission Only 28c All Day

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

ANNOUNCING
THE FORMAL OPENING
OF THE
COLORED
OCT 4 1941
BALCONY
OF THE NEW
CAROLINA
THEATRE
MON. OCTOBER 6th
OPENING ATTRACTION
Monday and Tuesday
The "Sea Wolf" Stars

17-1941

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 8, 1941

CONDITIONS ARE BETTER IN NEGRO WAITING ROOM

A committee from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, headed by Dr. P. A. Stephens, president, met yesterday with H. E. Johnson, superintendent at the terminal railroad station, and presented protests against the "heretofore unsanitary conditions to be found in the colored waiting room."

The group was shown through the waiting room, and according to Dr. Stephens, found that "conditions have been greatly improved since we first wrote Mr. Johnson." Mr. Johnson stated that rigid instructions had been given regarding loafers who use the station as sleeping quarters, and for "hanging out purposes," and there should be little complaint at the station regarding conditions from now on.

Three requests were submitted by the committee at the meeting: That a long table be installed in the waiting room on which women patrons may place packages and bundles; that a colored matron be provided to attend to the women; that better and more prompt service be given Negroes at the ticket window by office salesmen.

Dr. Stephens pointed out that "colored patrons who wish to purchase tickets are often kept waiting unduly long and sometimes almost miss trains because they are not waited on in their turn."

The president was accompanied by Thirkield Cravens, secretary of the association, and Willard Astrapp of the women's department.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

N.A.A.C.P. HEARS THAT TENNESSEE TRIES TO AVOID ADMITTING NEGROES TO GRADUATE SCHOOL

(11)

NASHVILLE, TENN.—To avoid admitting six applicants now awaiting admission to the graduate and law schools of the University of Tennessee, it is rumored that a committee from the university has been working during the summer on curricula for graduate work at Tennessee A. and I. State College to be put into effect in the fall. It is also reported that plans are under foot to establish a law school for Negroes in Tennessee in the fall of 1942.

AUG 25 1941

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOU SHOULD also feel proud of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Teachers' association, which has begun suit through Clarence B. Robinson against the Chattanooga School board for equalization of teachers' salaries. The new-found militancy of Negro teachers is one of the wonders of the age. The intelligent Negro teacher in the South is dissatisfied with receiving only one-half or two-thirds of the salary paid white teachers for similar work and qualifications, and is doing something about it. The N. A. A. C. P. also deserves credit for instigating and directing these equal salary fights. But it could do nothing if the teachers were not ready and willing to fight.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
October 12, 1941

NEGRO SCHOOLS

To the Editor:

I do not believe that Negroes should be admitted as students to the University of Tennessee at Knoxville but that school of similar character should be founded for them by the state as soon as possible. There are now a number of fine high schools for Negroes. Many graduates are anxious for higher training, but no suitable opportunity is offered them.

I have watched with interest the mental development of Negroes since April, 1865, when they were freed in deepest ignorance and vilest poverty. Many of them have made almost superhuman efforts to give their children the best school training open to them. Often money which was intended for the public schools for Negroes was used to extend the term of the white schools without increasing the length of the terms for the Negro schools. Our Negroes have developed into intelligent Christian-spirited citizens. It is our duty to give them the increased opportunities which they earnestly desire and deserve. Are we willing to deal justly with them? Do we want God to deal justly with us?

CLAUDE J. BELL.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCCUPIES BUS SEAT IN WHITE SECTION; DRIVER CALLS COP

NOV 1 1941

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 30—The city court trial of a Negro booked as C. Vincent Alexander, 31, 1236 Second Avenue South, charged with violating the "Jim Crow laws" was reset today for next Tuesday.

Alexander is charged with sitting in the section of a city bus reserved for white people. He is alleged to have sat down by a white man, listed as George Robinson, Montrose avenue, on a Nashville Coach Company bus Monday night and to have refused to move when requested.

NOV 1 1941

He is free at present under $500 bond made by leading citizens of the Nashville racial section.

Robinson offered to prosecute the case, he said today, but under the Tennessee law, the operator of the bus is responsible for the seating of passengers and must swear out warrants when a violation of the seating law is reported.

The driver, George L. Linden, said that Alexander declined to move when he requested him to do so, saying he would sit any where in the bus that he pleased.

When the bus reached its destination in town, the driver called a policeman who took Alexander to city jail. Alexander protested and finally was permitted to call an attorney who made bond.

PROMISES TO ENFORCE LAW

NOV 1 1941

Chief of Police John Griffin said the arrest for violation of the Jim Crow laws was the first reported here in about three months.

"We have this same trouble about this time every year until they learn that our laws are going to be enforced," he said.

He recalled the last serious trouble with Jim Crow law violation was last November when Lieutenant Emmett Franklin of the police department was stabbed by a woman, listed as Mrs. Emma Stokes, 42.

The woman was tried in city court and was fined $50 and given 30 days in jail. She refused to move from her seat in the white section of the bus when the driver requested her to do so.

Franklin, a passenger on the bus, intervened and forced the woman to move her seat. The passenger and woman alighted at the same stop.

Then, according to the lieutenant, the woman whipped out a knife and slashed him in the chest. Franklin grabbed the woman and had her taken to the police station. The policeman's wound was minor.

TO CARRY CASE TO SUPREME COURT

Chief Griffin said the resultant drive on violators of the law soon had the desired effect. He warned that similar tactics would be adopted unless reports of violations ceased.

Meanwhile, attorneys for Alexander said they would carry his fight to the United States Supreme Court in an effort to call attention to what they said "was the antiquated caste system in the South."

"We hope to get this thing worked out," Alexander said. "We pay the same nickel bus fare so should be entitled to sit anywhere we want to in the

NOV 1941

Alexander denied that his conduct was offensive or that he had anything to drink.

Robinson said that he did not object to Alexander's conduct other than the fact that he was violating the state law.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

JUDGE GUILD SMITH RULES ARREST OF COLORED MAN FALSE

Vincent Alexander Had Taken Bus Seat By White Man Who Flouted "Jim Crow" Law

OCT 31 1941

Judge Guild Smith ruled against city police officers in the City Court on Thursday of this week, when it developed that they arrested the wrong man in a quarrel that had developed on one of the city buses over the question, "Whose move is it?"

It was a case where a colored man was arrested by the officers for sitting down beside a white man on a bus, and the the arrest was made notwithstanding the report of the bus driver that the colored man was "within his rights."

The colored man, listed as Vincent Alexander of 1236 Second Avenue, South, it is reported sat down beside the white man, listed as George Robinson of Montrose Avenue, on a Nashville bus Monday. At the time, it is reported, colored passengers had filled up the bus, beginning at the rear and there were no seats in the rear of the bus but room in the front. The white man according to report, refused to move to one of the seats up front, and when Alexander sat down beside him, the quarrel started, resulting later in Alexander being arrested.

Robinson, the white man, failed to show up for the trial as prosecutor on Thursday. C. N. Tillman, the driver of the bus testified in the case and on the basis of his testimoney, showing the white passenger to be the "aggressor," Judge Smith dismissed the case.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

School Girl, 17, Sues Transit Line For $10,000 On False Arrest Charge

NASVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 26—Phyllis Baker, 17, student at Pearl High School here filed suit last week against the Nashville Coach company seeking $10,000 damages and charging she was falsely arrested and imprisoned.

The suit was filed in circuit court here and was brought by her mother, Mrs. Susie Baker, as next of friend. An early hearing on the suit was promised by the circuit court clerk, who said the bill would be made returnable in the December term of court.

WOULD NOT STOP BUS

Miss Baker charges that she was a passenger on a city bus, operated by the Nashville Coach Company one day during the state fair of last September. She said that she rang the bell when the bus passed her stop, but the driver would not stop and let her off.

She said she went to the front of the bus and asked that she be permitted to get off the bus, but that the operator paid her no heed.

"I turned to go back to my seat," she said, "but some other passengers asked the driver to stop and let me off."

The driver replied that he was not going to stop for any "d—n——r" Miss Baker's petition alleged. Several of the passengers most of whom were colored, objected and advised Miss Baker to sit back down, she alleged.

When the bus reached the fair grounds, Miss Baker said, she attempted to alight from the bus. The driver, she continued, called a policeman who arrested her on a charge of creating a disturbance on a bus.

"I was taken to the city jail and was not permitted to call my mother or anybody," Miss Baker charged. "They told me that I could not use a telephone or get a lawyer to help me out.

"When I told them I was a student at Pearl high school, the policeman laughed and said that it was too bad."

Miss Baker said that the next morning she was able to get out when her mother came by the jail and asked for her. She said she was dismissed and that the desk sergeant told her there was not a charge against her.

Mrs. Baker, her mother, said that she called the police station several times when her daughter did not come home and that the officer who answered the phone told her that he did not have time to see if her daughter was booked as a prisoner.

E. O. Brinkley, driver of the bus, who is also made a defendant to the suit, said that he had the girl arrested "because she created a disturbance on the bus."

He declined to comment on the petition filed in court here. James Doty is attorney for Miss Baker.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Six Negroes Are Denied Admission

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (SNS) — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week that the national legal committee is taking immediate steps to appeal the decision handed down by the Chancellor of Knox County that questions involved in the suit against the University of Tennessee are moot.

The petition on behalf of six applicants for admission to the graduate and law school of the university asked for a decision compelling the university officals to admit them.

Chancellor A. E. Mitchell gave his opinion December 4, a year and a half after argument, in spite of the fact that this was on an interlocutory matter.

The implication of the decision is that since the Tennessee legislature has passed a bill to provide for the professional education of Negroes, the suit against the school has no standing in court, the NAACP said.

Attorney Leon A. Ransom, [illegible] national legal committee and chief counsel in the Tennessee case, stated this week that establishment of "paper" rights to an equal educational opportunity is not the equivalent sought by the petitioners. The action of the Tennessee legislature not carried into effect, cannot operate to make the cases of the petitioners moot, he said, adding that they can only become moot when there are Negro professional schools, supported by the state, in ed to other state-supported insti- Tennessee, or Negroes are admitted tutions.

The Chancellor has overlooked the plain implications of the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Gaines vs. Missouri case, Dr. Ransom said

Carl A. Cowman and ZZ. A. Looby, Tennessee counsel directly responsible for the conduct of the case, will confer with members of the NAACP national legal committee.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

To Appeal Tenn. Universary Case

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Negroes Refused Correspondence Courses

FEB 2 1940

Journal

The Texas Legislature will be asked to reappropriate $50,000.00 for graduate aid to Negro citizens. In the meantime effort of Texas Negroes to take correspondence courses from State schools for white students has been ruled against by Attorney General in an opinion given to J. A. Hill, President of West Texas State Teachers College, Canyon. The Attorney General holds that the law and the Constitution prohibits extending to Negroes educational facilities intended solely for white students.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Would Wrest Dallas School For Present Negro Patrons

Threaten to Throw Armed Guard To Prevent Entrance of Pupils

Texas

JUL 17 1941

DALLAS —(ANP)— A South Dallas, containing many Negroes, was thrown into a turmoil this week when C. O. Goff, white, presented a petition to the school board demanding that the Lincoln school, now being used by colored students, be turned over to white students. The petition was said to contain 1,200 names of white people in the vicinity.

Goff told the school board that South Dallas whites would throw an armed guard about the school this fall in order to prevent its opening as a colored school.

William Reinle, white, notorious for the part he has played in several disturbances against Negroes in South Dallas, viciously shouted at the regular meeting of the board, that "if you plan to reopen the school in the fall you had better call out the national guard." Reinle is the man who led the mob which prevented Negroes from moving into a home which they had bought.

HEADED COMMITTEE

JUL 17 1941

Goff headed a committee from the South Dallas Civic league, an organization formed for the purpose of keeping Negroes from white districts. It has been accused several times of fomenting racial troubles in this section of the city.

Dallas has been stirred for the past year over some 13 bombings of Negro homes. Police to date have "no clue" to the perpetrators of the bombings. One lone white citizen has offered a reward for clues leading to the arrest and conviction of the bombers. His offer was not matched by city officials, who seemingly evince no interest in the efforts to drive Negroes from desirable property.

Dr. [illegible] W. Carter, president of the Dallas School Board, stated that the school would continue as a Negro school. In answer to a suggestion that a recent bond issue of $15,0000 for a defense school be used to build a Negro school, he said that Lincoln was not suited for a defense school nor "would it be sufficient to replace Lincoln high" which cost $400,000 to build. Part of this money was advanced by the government.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Texas Selects 64 Students For Out-Of-State Education

17

AUG 17 1941

AUSTIN, Tex.—(A N P)—The state department of education in Texas revealed that 64 graduate and professional students have been selected to benefit from the $50,000 educational appropriation in out-of state institutions during 1941-42. Cases of others who seek to secure this aid are pending.

Having made no provision for the education of graduate students within the state, to conform with the supreme court decision in the Gaines case, it is said that very likely Texas will make additional preparation for graduate and professional work within her borders during the next session of the state legislature.

AUG 17 1941

A committee on scholarship aid to Negro residents of Texas attending graduate and professional schools formed a policy for determining the eligibility of applicants for the scholarships. To be eligible, one must be a resident of Texas for more than eight years.

For graduate study, the applicant must hold a bachelor's degree from an institution approved by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools or an equivalent agency.

However, for professional study, the student need only to meet the requirements of such professional school study. A few fields of study that are considered professional do not require college work in preparation. Preference will be given to college graduates, if selection is necessary.

Applications blanks, supplied by the committee, must be filed with complete transcripts of all college or university work done. Grants for work toward a master's degree will not be made in fields in which such work is provided for at Prairie View college, and are tentative until student submits an official statement of his entrance into the chosen institution.

AUG 17 1941

Students are required to carry a normal schedule, and may accept scholarships or employment from the institution they attend, without reduction of the grant. However, if duties incident to accepting the scholarship or work from the school prevent students from successfully carrying their normal schedule, such may not be accepted. After any report period, a grant may be terminated if the commission feels that the student is not succeeding in his studies.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Protect Dallas Citizens, FBI Asked In Telegram

SEP 19 1941

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—United States Attorney General Francis Biddle received a telegram last week from the NAACP urging that the Department of Justice take steps to protect Negroes of Dallas, from violence which was threatened if colored students attended the new Lincoln school there the day it opened.

The public school is in the area where homes of Negro citizens have been bombed for the past year.

The telegram stated "We have repeatedly requested the Department of Justice to act in the protection of Negroes' rights in this area. Local citizens have appealed to municipal and state authorities for protecton and have been refused."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

TEXAS TEAM RAPS JIM-CROW

OCT 11 1941

Members of the Texas A & M football team that faces NYU at the Stadium today, and Coach Homer Norton were unanimous and emphatic yesterday in stating that they would consider it a bad breach of American sportsmanship for a Northern team to bench its Negro member because it was playing a Southern team. NYU has a Negro star, Leonard Bates, who was benched by NYU when they played Missouri last year.

"We wouldn't want to play NYU except at their full strength," said Norton, "and to these boys Bates or any other Negro player they encountered is as good as anyone else and will be hit no harder or no easier than anyone else. Ask them what they think of Joe Louis."

Members of the team had the same sentiment. Working class boys from Texas, they had enjoyed the sights of New York before accustoming themselves to the Stadium with a scrimmage. Five of them had never been on a train before. None had ever been out of the state of Texas.

OCT 11 1941

They were rated heavy favorites over NYU.

17-1941
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jim-Crow Law Bars Whites From Hearing Mrs. F.D.R.

FEB 22 1941

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 20—Due to the limited seating capacity of Virginia Hall and the presence of a State statute segregating the races in all public gatherings, President John M. Gandy of Virginia State college for Negroes, has issued a statement regretting the fact, but that it would not be possible to invite the white public to the college to hear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she speaks on Sunday, February 23rd, at 3 o'clock.

Richmond, Va. News-Leader
March 11, 1941

Mixed Race Ban Lifted

White Persons May Attend Dance at Mosque

White citizens who wish to attend the Negro dance at the Mosque tonight as spectators only and hear Fats Waller and his orchestra will be permitted to do so, but after today the Mosque ballroom will be turned over to the Defense Council for recreational programs for soldiers, Safety Director W. C. Herbert said today.

The ballroom will be roped off tonight and a section reserved for white spectators who will not be permitted to dance, however, the director said.

Complaints that "mixed dancing" took place in the ballroom on past occasions when popular Negro orchestras appeared here led Building Inspector C. Stuart Duggins to announce a ban on the attendance of white patrons. This apparently has been lifted for the performance by the Negro orchestra tonight which will be the last of its kind at the Mosque if the ballroom is turned over to the Defense Council for use.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Drop Needed Subjects At Race Schools

OCT 11 1941

NAACP Attorney Accompany Pupils To White School

PORTSMOUTH — Two colored students applied for enrollment at the white high school in Churchland to take up essential high school subjects which have been discontinued in the colored high school in that community, it was learned by the Journal and Guide this week.

The two students, who were accompanied by O. W. Hill, of the legal staff of the NAACP were denied admission to the classes last week by the principal of the white school, it was said, because "we do not enroll Negroes in this school."

ANOTHER ROUND

This sensational move on the part of the militant Richmond attorney has been regarded as another round in the bitter campaign currently being waged by Norfolk County citizens and the NAACP on behalf of three colored principals who were fired from the school system last June by the Norfolk County School Board.

The principals were dismissed, disturbed citizens insist, because of their activities in the campaign for pay equality for teachers of the county.

The refusal to admit colored students to take essential subjects which are discontinued in the colored schools of the country is considered another weapon in the legal arsenal which is carefully being prepared by the NAACP.

The subjects of mathematics, Geometry and foreign languages have been discontinued at the high schools in Churchland, Gilmerton and Oakwood, where the three dismissed principals taught, it was learned. These essential subjects were taught by the fired educators, it was said.

AWAIT REPORT

Meanwhile, Norfolk County citizens, lead by the Parent-Teacher Leagues of Churchland, Gilmertor and Oakwood, are awaiting results of the current investigation of the Norfolk County Board of Supervisors into the action of the school board and Supt. James Hurst in firing the principals, who were generally regarded as being among the most efficient educators in the system. A report on the investigation is expected at the regular meeting of the supervisors Tuesday afternoon, October 14.

The supervisors agreed to make the investigation in their September meeting when approximately 300 citizens appeared before the "men who pull the purse strings" with strong petitions protesting to the "discriminatory" act of the school board and Supt. Hurst and asking that an investigation be made.

OCT 1 1941

The investigation of the supervisors into the action of the school board has created a "delicate" situation. Colored citizens of the county regarded the failure of the daily papers to carry news of the investigation as an indication of the moot state of affairs currently existing.

VOTERS ORGANIZE

There is currently in progress a countywide move to increase the number of colored voters in Norfolk County. This move was initiated recently by residents of Churchland who are working in behalf of the fired principals. The citizens have organized a voters club in which each member might easily put aside necessary money with which to pay his or her poll tax, the first requirement of the qualified voter.

The twin campaigns being sponsored by the NAACP and the PTA, along with political activity of public spirited citizens, are being pushed in order to bring about "justice" in the county school system.

Unless a satisfactory solution is found to the queer situation in the near future, it is intimated that extensive legal proceedings will be instituted on behalf of the dismissed principals.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Miracles Do Happen Even In The South!!

OCT 4 1941

INSTITUTE, W. Va.—Kenneth B. James, of Institute, West Virginia, holds the distinction of being the first Negro to attend the regular session of a white University in the state of West Virginia. He has recently completed requirements for a Master of Arts degree in agricultural education at West Virginia University—and is the first of his race to get that far in a southern white state school

JAMES

Mr. James did his undergraduate work at Hampton Institute and was graduated from West Virginia State College, with a B. S. degree in agriculture. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi. His thesis dealt with contributions of vocational agriculture toward the increase in the number of agriculturally self-sustaining families in the patronage area of the vocational agriculture department.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

ARMY BUILDING IN VIRGINIA CAUSES TICKLISH SITUATION

NOV 24 1941

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16 (ANP)—The erection of a huge $35,000,000 army building in Arlington, Va., will bring about a ticklish situation for Negroes, with the segregated laws affecting the operation of the new edifice.

With some 20,000 persons working for the war department, including hundreds of Negroes, getting to and from the building will force workers to be jim-crowed and the same rules will be in operation in the building, it is feared in many circles here.

Going out of the district to put up this new building is an entirely new step in the annals of the department.

Plans for the building indicate the most modern innovations including a vast lobby similar to the waiting rooms of railroad stations.

What to expect in the nature of dressing rooms, toilet facilities and cafeterias is awaited by organizations opposed to such segregated policies. They argue that the government should not establish such precedents but they also wonder what effect the state laws in Virginia will have on the operation of the new building.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Pupils Are Put Off Norfolk County Bus

NOV 22 1941

Trouble Started When Principals Were Dismissed

By JOHN JORDAN

PORTSMOUTH — Ending an ominous silence of several weeks in the campaign being waged by Norfolk County colored citizens against "injustices" which are being practiced by the Norfolk County school board and superintendent, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through O. W. Hill, attorney, announced this week that a suit will be filed against the county and school authorities "as soon as all efforts for administrative remedies have been exhausted."

Another step in the legal campaign, which is currently in the making, came early Wednesday morning when six colored pupils of the county sought transportation to their respective schools on a white schoolbus.

The bus, carrying white students of the Bowers Hill section, passes the homes of these pupils every morning, it was pointed out. There is no school bus available for colored children of this area.

EXCITEMENT CREATED

NOV 22 1941

The sudden apeparance of the colored students at the entrance of the school bus created much excitement in the thinly settled Bowers Hill section. The children were accompanied by Mr. Hill and several county citizens. The bus driver was plainly at a loss as to how to handle the unprecedented situation.

After a debate of several minutes with the attorney, the driver decided to admit the colored pupils and they actually boarded the bus with the white students.

When the driver, however, noticed a Guide cameraman making pictures of the proceedings, he had a quick change of mind.

CHANGES HIS MIND

"What's that fellow taking pictures for?" the driver asked, "What are you trying to do, make me lose my job?"

"I have nothing to do with his making pictures," Mr. Hill explained, "He's a newspaper man."

The driver thought for a moment.

"I'm sorry, but I can't carry these children on this bus," he said, "they will have to get off."

There was more debate between the attorney and the bus driver. The latter explained that he had no orders to carry the colored children to school.

"But you do have orders to carry the white children?" asked Mr. Hill.

PUTS THEM OFF

The driver replied affirmatively.

"And you refuse to carry these children because they are colored?" the attorney asked.

Again the driver answered "yes."

Finally, after about 10 minutes of discussion between the attorney and the driver, the colored children filed orderly out of the bus and it moved off on its regular run to the Deep Creek School, about three miles distant.

OTHERS PRESENT

NOV 22 1941

Among members of the Norfolk County Chapter of the NAACP with Mr. Hill at the time were Mrs. Mattie B. Cross, of Bowers Hill; J. H. King, of Gilmerton; and James A. Overton, former principal of Oakwood School, who was dismissed from the school system, along with two others, by the school board last June.

Several weeks ago Atty. Hill accompanied several colored pupils to the white Churchland High School where the students sought to enroll for subjects which are not offered at the colored county high schools. The white principal would not permit them to enroll, as was expected.

Norfolk county citizens, long dissatisfied over "discriminations" practiced by school authorities, made known their grievances last June when the school board fired B. W. Elliott, principal of Churchland High School; James G. Gilliam, principal of Gilmerton High School, and Mr. Overton.

NO REASON

NOV 22 1941

The school board and Superintendent James Hurst refused to make public any reasons for the dismissals of "our best teachers," except for the vague phrase, "with the hope of improving the system."

The board, in the face of petitions from hundreds of citizens, has refused to rehire them. Those engaged to fill the vacancies are classified as "head teachers" and not principals.

Protesting citizens openly accused the school board of dismissing the principals because they dared seek pay equality for colored teachers of the system.

Numerous mass meetings were held and money was raised with which to finance a campagin in behalf of the dismissed principals. Citizens of Churchland, Gilmerton, and Oakwood joined forces in a drive "for justice" in the school system of the county.

PETITIONS BOARD

Approximately 300 disturbed colored citizens appeared before the Norfolk County board of supervisors in their September meeting with a request for an investigation into the dismissal of the teachers.

The supervisors, in their October meeting, reported that they had no jurisdiction over the school board and were powerless to act in the controversy.

The PTA group engaged R. F. McMurran as their councel in the matter and there is some consideration of bringing the school authorities into court on another front.

Mr. Hill left for his office in Richmond after completing his mission here Wednesday. Meanwhile, county NAACP representatives will continue their campaign.

DRIVE FOR VOTES

The combined Parent-Teacher Leagues of the county and the NAACP are pushing their drive for a substantial increase in colored qualified voters of the county.

Voters clubs have been organized in at least five sections of the county and leaders hope to have 800 additional voters registered within one year.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

The Might of the Boogie Woogie and Bullets

Richmond, Virginia, police have refused a permit to allow white people to attend a dance where Count Basie's orchestra is to play.

They tried it once, police say, and put a rope down the middle of the floor to separate the races. As soon as the orchestra began playing, colored and white got so mixed that nobody knew where the dividing line was.

JAN 18 1941

Major General Hanson E. Ely, writing in December's Infantry Journal, cites similar experiences. He tells how a Moroccan division of black and white troops were welcomed between the First and Second Divisions fighting the Germans at Soissons in 1918.

In normal times, the general said in effect, white people are color mad, but when there is danger of being killed in battle, and somebody can save them, white people don't care what color that somebody is.

Put these two incidents together and you have something like this:

Some white people, under normal circumstances, do not know what tolerance is. Put them under the spell of the boogie woogie or in danger of untimely death from enemy guns and they lose their racial hatreds.

Or let us put it this way, that in order to have the golden rule prevail, the colored man must have the majority of his white brothers "doing a number" or dodging bullets.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Marvland

No Permits for Mixed Dance Fans

JAN 18 1941

RICHMOND — Following his order which barred white patrons from attending a dance given at the Mosque Ballroom here, last week, when Count Basie and his orchestra played there, C. Stuart Duggins, city building inspector, said that in the future, no permits will be issued for mixed audiences in the ballroom.

Wave of Criticism

The statement was made after a wave of criticism followed the ruling that barred several hundred white persons who attempted to gain admission to the dance.

Before the Mosque came into possession of the city, it had been customary to sell tickets to both races, the white patrons being seated in a reserved section.

If the dance promoters can only sell tickets to one group it may mean that many of the name bands will not be able to play in Richmond, it was said, since there is a great deal of expense connected with the coming of name bands.

The inspector said he would not have any objection to renting the auditorium upstairs with the understanding that colored and white persons would be seated in segregated areas, but that he felt that the basement ballroom was a diferent proposition.

Attended Dance

"Before I became building inspector, I was invited to attend a dance in the Mosque Ballroom, at which a colored orchestra played. There was a section roped off for the white people and tickets were sold to both races," he was quoted.

"The dance was hardly under way fifteen minutes before it was impossible to tell which was the white side and which was the colored side of the rope.

"If someone had knocked down a lamp or some little argument had begun, there is no telling just what would have happened. I have given orders that in all future contracts, the tickets must be sold either to white people or to colored, but not to both."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Room for J.C. Seating, so Whites Can't Hear Mrs. F.D.

PETERSBURG, Va. — Due to the limited seating capacity of Virginia Hall and the existence of a State statute segregating the races in all public gatherings, President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College, has announced that it would not be possible to invite the white public to hear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she speaks on Sunday, February 23, at 3 o'clock.

He urged that all graduates wishing to atend the affair get in touch with his office, inasmuch as attendance will be by card only.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Jim-Crow Law Bars Whites From Hearing Mrs. F.D.R.

FEB 22 1941

PETERSBURG, Va., Feb. 20—Due to the limited seating capacity of Virginia Hall and the presence of a State statute segregating the races in all public gatherings, President John M. Gandy of Virginia State college for Negroes, has issued a statement regretting the fact, but that it would not be possible to invite the white public to the college to hear Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt when she speaks on Sunday, February 23rd, at 3 o'clock.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Patron Sues White Virginia Theatremen for $5,000

PETERSBURG, Va. — David and Moses Barney, white, owner and manager respectively of the Barney Theatre, were named co-defendants in a suit for $5000 recently filed in the Circuit Court of Petersburg by Willie Gill.

The complainant alleges that he was assaulted by the manager while viewing a special run of a picture as an invited guest on October 26, 1940, and as a result is suffering from injuries which have not yet healed, though inflicted nearly a year ago.

Beaten into Unconsciousness

The trouble is said to have started when Mr. Gill attempted to leave the theatre after having been asked to change his seat. The complainant says that the doors were locked and while he was trying to open them he was assaulted and beaten into unconsciousness with a blunt instrument allegedly in the hands of the manager.

The manager was arrested for felonious assault and his case certified to the Hustings Court. He then swore out a cross warrant charging Mr. Gill with assaulting him. Mr. Gill was convicted and fined $25.00 and cost in police court when the white lawyer whom he had notified to appear for him, through some misunderstanding represented the manager against him.

Court Decision Reversed

The decision of the police court was appealed and in the Hustings Court Mr. Gill was acquitted and the theatre manager fined $50.00 and cost. In the appeal trial R. J. Valentine and R. H. Cooley, colored attorneys, represented Mr. Gill.

The Tobacco Workers' Union, Local 188 of which Mr. Gill was a member, blacklisted the theatre and fined every member $5 whom it caught attending its shows.

OCT 18 1941

OCT 18 1941

DEPOSED PRESIDENT OF PANAMA NOTED FOR BIAS

PANAMA CITY, Panama. — (ANP)—Arnulfe Arias, who was recently forced out of the presidency of Panama, is remembered for his ban on importation of colored workers last year.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Won't Pay Bus Fee; Remain At Home

DEC 6 1941

White Students Carried Free; Strike In Amelia

DEC 6 1941

AMELIA, Va. — A stay-at-home strike is in force here among the colored high school pupils, backed by their parents and community leaders, because the county

school board has required colored high school pupils to pay for their transportation to the high school although the board pays the transportation fee for the white pupils in the county.

The move to compel the Amelia County school board to pay the transportation fee for colored pupils is sponsored by the county branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. H. Archer is president of the local branch and John Archer is chairman of the branch bus committee. Lawyer Oliver W. Hill, Richmond NAACP legal representative, is handling the case for the branch. DEC 6 1941

REFUSED TO PAY

Ever since the colored high school was built here about five years ago, colored parents have had to pay $2 a month for the transportation of their children to the high school. All this time, however, the school board has paid for the transportation of the white pupils. Recently a discussion of the matter came up at a regular meeting of the local NAACP branch and parents were advised to keep their children home until the bus question could be settled with the school board.

The parents refused to pay for the transportation of their children and the bus drivers, all colored, refused to haul the pupils. Since most of the pupils came to the school in busses, the attendance fell off to less than 40 and Principal A. A. Batts reported the decrease to the school board who promptly made an investigation. Finding out what the trouble was all about, the board requested the bus drivers to meet at Amelia to discuss the situation.

DEC 6 - 1941

The bus problem reached a climax when Lawyer Oliver W. Hill came to the county to make an investigation. After conferring with the chairman of the NAACP branch bus chairman, Lawyer Hill accompanied Miss Nannie Booker, one of the high school pupils, to a white bus and requested the driver to carry her to the colored high school. He refused to carry her and immediately steps were taken to force the school board to take some action on the transportation of the colored pupils. DEC 6 - 1941

Since the school board has taken the matter under advisement, the patrons of the high school are waiting until the board decides its course. In case the board refuses to make some provision for the free transportation of the colored pupils either this year or next, the branch will take legal action to compel them to provide transportation for the high school pupils.

DEC 6 - 1941

The latest report on the case indicated the board was willing to make some provision for the free transportation of the colored pupils. Charles Moyer, chairman of the board, has made some offers to the bus drivers. Whether they will accept payment offered by the board could not be learned this week.

17-1941

WISCONSIN

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Patients, But No Negro Nurses Hired

Milwaukee Hospital Accused of Jim-Crow Hiring Practice

NOV 3 1941

Milwaukee, Wisc.

Workers Correspondence Dep't:

I am a colored nurse, and I have been trying to get work here in Milwaukee for a long time. But they won't give me any work to do. This is what happened to me a few days ago, and it has happened more than one time.

Hospital Employes

I saw an advertisement in the Milwaukee Journal that the Milwaukee Hospital wanted nurses, graduate or non-graduate. I called the hospital by phone and the lady in the office said they wanted nurses and for me to come and speak to Sister Emer. I went to see Sister Emer. When she saw me she asked "What do you want?" I told her about the ad that she had in the Journal and that I needed a job. She said that I was mistaken and that she didn't have an ad in the paper.

"Are you sure you didn't have one in the Journal?" I challenged her.

"Do you have the ad with you?" was her only reply.

"Sure I have it." I gave her the ad. She took it over to the office where some men were sitting. In a few minutes she came back.

"I am sorry, but this must be the County Hospital," she told me.

"But it says the Milwaukee Hospital." Then I asked her if the hospital trained nurses, and of course she answered that it did.

"Do you train colored nurses?" I asked, trying to get some definite commitment from her.

"No—that is, we haven't trained any."

NOV 3 1941

"But you have colored patients, don't you?" And when she replied in the affirmative I said, "So you are willing to take their money, but you won't give them equal treatment in employment." "And why won't you give them jobs; you are unfair."

"Well it was a mistake in the ad." And with this our interview was ended. And anyway she was becoming embarrassed.

L. J.